

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 17.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.  
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.  
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**LAWRENCE KING**,  
Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Commissioner for Oaths, etc.  
Main Street, Moose Jaw.

**T. C. JOHNSTONE**,  
Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc.  
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

**TURNBULL & McCULLOCH**.

Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.**

**J. W. McCulloch, M.D.**

**D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.**

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

Visits Moose Jaw 29th and 30th of each month.

Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

**H. McDougall**, Registrar, Moose Jaw

District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**J. A. MACDONALD,**

**GENERAL BLACKSMITH,**

HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

**W. C. LUNK,**

**PHOTOGRAPHER,**

Moose Jaw Studio open the last week of each month.

Newest and Best Styles of Work.

**O. B. FYSH,**

**Auctioneer & Valuator.**

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

**JNO. BRASS,**

**Tin & Sheet Iron**

**Worker.**

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW

**We Have Now**

**A New Line of**

**Dauber-**

**Hampden**

**Watches**

Best Railroad Watch on the Market.

Also new line of Rings, Brace-

lets, Ladies' Long Chains, Bro-

oches, Links, and Gold Spectacles.

**J. U. MUNNS.**

Agt. for Bell Organs & Pianos.

**REMOVED ..**

I wish to inform the public that I have moved my business to High Street (west) where I will carry on the furniture and undertaking business as before. A lot of new goods just arrived and more to follow.

**JNO. BELLAMY.**

**TO LET.**

A comfortable five-room dwelling house to let. Terms: \$7.00 per month. Apply to J. H. GRAYSON.

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c yb**

## INTERESTING

### Robin Hood Cartridges!

Are Right In It.

Already we have sold 23,000 rounds and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

Read the testimony below from two gentlemen visitors who have for years followed a sport-

ing life, and being men of much wealth have always used the highest grades of ammunition available.

While shooting geese in the Moose Jaw District we persuaded them to try Robin Hood Cartridge, which they did and afterwards thanked us for the introduction; for having killed several wagon loads of geese by their use, they returned to their homes more than satisfied and left without request the following testimonial for publication:—

*Moose Jaw, Sept. 29, '97.*

*Having used for geese shooting "Robin Hood" Cartridges purchased from J. A. Healey & Co., we can confidently recommend them. They are uniformly loaded and rapid clean killing Cartridges.*

*A. Stracey,*

*London, Eng.*

*T. B. Greening,*

*Hamilton, Ont.*

**J. A. HEALEY & CO.**

**Lumber : Yard**

AND

**PLANING MILL.**

Now for storm windows and doors, for which we are headquarters. Order now and be warm when winter comes. Give us a call if you want anything in the building line.

**Boards \$16 per M and Upwards.**

**B. Paper, Shafts, Poles, Glass, Single and Double Trees, Lime, Neckyokes, Wood, Spokes, F. Posts, Hardwood, Fellows.**

**Chop, Wheat Meal, Graham Flour.**

Please do not ask for Credit—we don't give it.

**E. SIMPSON & CO.**

P.S.—Folding bed for sale cheap.

**The Flour Here.**

The car of celebrated Stonewall Flour has arrived and is now for sale at my residence. Bear this in mind when purchasing your winter supply. The article is equal to the best on the market, and the price? Well, good honest value for your money and don't you forget it.

**Robert Burnett.**

BY RAIL, ST. LOUIS, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

## Another Lot Of

### Ladies' Jackets to Hand.

We can now offer

**SOME VERY SPECIAL PRICES**

in up-to-date styles.

**Very Nobby Line at \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.25 and \$6.50.**

In Fur Goods we are showing:

Ladies' Wombat..... \$22.00

Ladies' Astracian..... 25.00

Ladies' "..... 28.00

Ladies' Coon..... 37.50

Ruffs, Feather Boas, Mink and Grey Lamb Scarfs.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Having bought very heavy in above line this season we are able to give our customers the benefit of a greater choice than ever and have marked all dress goods at a price that will soon reduce the stock. A nice line of tweed effects at 20c, 25c, and 35c. All wool tweeds at 60c. and 65c.—very stylish goods. Fancies, Silk Mixtures, at 50c., 60c., and 65c. But for neatness and good values see our dress robes; all prices from \$3.00 up. Trimmings in braids, jets, gimps, and silks to match.

**Gloves . . . .**

A full line of Cashmere, Wool and Kid Gloves—See our Prices.

**Hose . . . .**

Full line of Cashmere and Wool Hose, plain and ribbed, Children's Misses' and Ladies'.

**Yarns . . . .**

Saxony, Bee Hive, Scotch and Canadian, Fingering, North-West & Canadian.

**UNDERWEAR.**

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' combination suits, two lines—Diamond and Health, also vests from 25c. to \$1.50 each. Full line of fine and heavy Health Brands,—best goods procurable.

**Robinson & Hamilton.**

Call on us for Winter Supplies.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### THIRD SESSION OF THIRD LEGISLATURE OPENED

Yesterday Afternoon by Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh—His Honor's Speech not so Lengthy but Quite as Pithy as Formerly—No Lack of Programme for Consideration of the House.

At Regina yesterday afternoon Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh, who returned from the west on Sunday last, proceeded at three o'clock to the Legislative Assembly Chamber, accompanied by a guard of twelve Mounted Policemen, to open the third session of the third Legislature of the Territories. His Honor read the following speech:

**GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:**

I have much pleasure in meeting you at the opening of the Third Session of the Third Legislature.

Since I last met you the Sixtieth Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne was appropriately marked throughout the Territories by loyal celebrations of that auspicious event, and in every community of the country evidence was given of the regard in which Her Majesty's subjects in this part of the Empire hold her Person and Crown. It will not be unprofitable to the Legislature of the Territories should take the first opportunity afforded it of expressing in a more formal manner its loyalty and devotion as well as that of the people whom it represents.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the many evidences of prosperity to be seen all over the Territories, and the prospect of a bountiful harvest and the sound condition and good prospects of all of our important industries.

The wonderful discoveries of mineral wealth in hitherto unexplored parts of the Territories, and the almost absolute certainty of establishing ready means of access to the new gold fields from the settled portions of the country, promise the most beneficial results in the way of opening up new markets for our staple products, while the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will enable stock raisers and agriculturists to avail themselves of the constant and increasing demand for food supplies of all kinds from the rich mining regions of the neighbouring Provinces of British Columbia.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature important changes in the Constitution of the Territories have been made by the Act passed at the last Session of the Federal Parliament. In accordance with the provisions of that Act I have chosen an Executive Council and cabinet to assist me in the administration of the Territories upon having obtained a completely responsible system of Government.

In consequence of this change a re-organization of the offices of the Government and the creation of Public Departments for the efficient carrying on of the Public Service will be found necessary, and measures having these ends in view will be submitted for your consideration.

The Commissioners appointed to Review and Consolidate the Ordinances have presented their Report, which will be laid before you at an early day, and measures for the completion of this important work will be submitted.

Before the Consolidated Ordinances are brought into operation a large amount of amending legislation will be necessary for the purpose of securing symmetry, simplification and uniformity of treatment as well as for adapting them to the new system of Government.

As a consequence of the adoption at the last session of the Legislature of a Public Works policy looking to more permanent and important undertakings under central supervision and control, and also of the delegation by Parliament to the Legislature of larger powers with regard to road allowances and trails, your consideration will be asked to Bills dealing with Public Works, the Expropriation of Land, and the Direction Management and Control of Public Highways.

Among other measures also to be submitted for your consideration will be a Bill providing for the more complete control and audit of Territorial Funds; a Bill to establish Practice and Procedure in connection with Controversed Elections; Bills relating to the Branding of Animals, Inspection of Hides, Supervision of Shipments of Stock and other matters connected with the stock industry; and Bills amending the Ordinances relating to Liquor Licenses, Elections, Municipal Government, Judicial Procedure, the Magistracy, and Foreign Corporations.

Among other reports which will be laid before you will be the Report of the Council of Public Instruction, the Report of the Inspector of Hospitals and the report of the Chief License Inspector.

The Public Accounts of the Territories showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the past two years and the estimates of expenditure for the current year, will be promptly submitted. The Estimates will be prepared with a view to keeping the expenditure as low as possible consistent with a regard for the public interest.

**GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:**

I now leave you to undertake the work of the session in full confidence that you will bring an earnest resolve to work in the best interests of the Territories and trusting that you will have the guidance of Divine Providence in all your deliberations.

*Regina Leader:* T. B. Baker, of Moose Jaw, spent Friday and Saturday last in town. Mr. Baker was mentioned as a candidate to oppose Mr. Ross in Moose Jaw. To the Leader Mr. Baker said he was not an opponent of the Executive Council, and that so long as they adhered to the position laid down at the Moose Jaw meeting they might count upon his consistent support.

## TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS.

### The Five Members of the New North West Government Returned by Acclamation.

Nominations for the Legislative Assembly bye elections were held on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of the five members of the new Government by acclamation. Dr. Patrick, of Yorkton, who ran on a ticket of square support to the Executive, was also returned without opposition for the Yorkton seat, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Insinger.

Mr. Ross's nomination paper was signed by the following gentlemen:—

H. C. Gilman, Wm. Pascoe, Wm. Grayson, Andrew Dalgarno, Chas. E. Riden, W. C. Sanders, J. Franks, H. Dorrell, B. Bogue, Hugh Thomson, J. Beedham, R. L. Slater, Wm. Bennie, Jno. Rouatt, C. A. W. Stunt, James McMillan, Thomas Bennie, Neil McMillan, J. K. Stevenson, Jas. Rouatt, Jno. S. Macdonald, H. Jagger, Wm. J. Holmes, T. D. Watson, J. P. Robert Green, J. Rollo, S. K. Rathwell, James Campbell, Wm. Riddell, M. J. MacLeod, W. W. Bole, A. R. Turnbull, R. K. Thomson, H. McDougall, F. Garnham, E. H. Moorhouse, J. W. McCulloch, Arthur Hitchcock.

After the nomination was closed, Mr. Ross, Minister of Public Works, made a neat little speech, thanking the electors for the acclamation, and the many times they have stood by him in the fight for responsible government. This is the sixth time Mr. Ross has been returned as representative from this district, but the first time he has been given an acclamation.

**Upper Canada Bible Society.**

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning, when the congregations of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches met to hear the agent of the Society, Rev. J. Dyke, B. D., of Edmonton. Mayor Bogue, president of the Moose Jaw branch, occupied the chair, and the resident clergy assisted in the service. Mr. Dyke delivered the annual address, briefly elucidating the aims and objects of the Society, and reviewing the work done in the past year. The Upper Canada Bible Society, with headquarters in Toronto, was formed 58 years ago, and is one of the main auxiliaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Its object is to distribute the Word of God throughout the world. Very great good is accomplished, especially in sparsely settled districts and the foreign mission fields. The amounts raised last year in connection with the U. C. B. S. were \$32,074.82. There were printed, published and distributed 28,010 copies of the Word, and grants were made to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Quebec Society amounting to \$6,572.39. The Moose Jaw branch raised last year by collection \$40.30. A depositary is kept by Mr. J. Bellamy, where the Scriptures at a very low cost are always obtainable. The branch is making an effort to supply copies of the New Testament in Chinese to the many Chinamen who visit our town.

Mr. Dyke is the oldest agent of the Society in the West, having been connected with it for eleven years. Every fall and winter he devotes two or three weeks to the promotion of its interests. When he took charge of the work in Manitoba and the Territories there were only three Societies in his district. Now they number nearly one hundred.

On Monday morning the annual meeting for business was held in Mr. Grayson's office. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Mayor R. Bogue; Vice Presidents, the resident clergy; Secretary, J. W. Colling; Deputaries, J. Bellamy; Committee, T. Miller, Wm. Grayson, J. E. Battell, Lady Collectors, Mrs. T. Battell, Mrs. Doran, Miss McBride and Miss Laura Burnett.

**The Carriers.**

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Carriage Club was held in the rink on Monday evening. The following is the result of the election of officers:—

Patron, J. H. Ross, M.L.A.; Honorary Members, Lieut. Governor Mackintosh and Mr. A. Smith; President, A. Hitchcock (re-elected); Vice President, Supt. Milestone; Secretary, C. A. Gass (re-elected); Chaplin, Dr. Turnbull; Representative Members, H. Ferguson and J. H. Bunnell; Managing Committee, J. Bellamy, H. Whitmore, G. K. Smith, J. H. Bunnell and J. T. Simpson.

## GOOD FARMING PAYS.

### The Elevator Monopoly Again.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Threshing operations throughout the district are now nearly completed, and the majority of the farmers have gathered in a fair crop, considering the dry season. In fact quite a number have realized excellent returns for their year's labor, which goes to show that good farming pays. Amongst those worthy of notice are Messrs. E. N. Hopkins, Pascoe Brothers, R. Ledingham, Alex. Zess, Wm. Heron and G. Ross, all of whom had fine crops. Mrs. Latham deserves great credit and is certainly the queen of lady farmers. Although her farm has the name of being the worst in the district for weeds, she has this year about four thousand bushels of grain, which is as clean a lot as I ever threshed anywhere in any year up to the time her work was done. This year Mrs. Latham used one of the McDonald weed destroyers and credits a large amount of her success to the excellent work done by it. After leaving Mrs. Latham's we came to Mr. S. K. Rathwell's, which is undoubtedly one of the best managed farms of the district. Mr. Rathwell has a large brick residence and substantial farm buildings, a fenced pasture field and a fine herd of cattle. This year he threshed seven thousand bushels of grain, all No. 1, and the cleanest sample I ever came across. Anyone visiting or making a tour of the district should not fail to call at the places mentioned and see for themselves what a little skill, together with a small portion of stick-to-it-ness can accomplish. A pleasing feature of all the farms mentioned is the large fields of summerfallow, all ready for the seed next spring, which speaks well for another good crop, other conditions being equal.

But nearly all of these farmers are very dissatisfied with the way the new elevators in the district are working, and there is considerable talk of building a farmers' elevator. It is said the elevator men are taking all the way from five to nine bushels off each wagon load. If this is true it is little short of highway robbery. The farmers might just as well put that much into building an elevator of their own.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN.

**What's in a Name?**

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

"What's in a name? The rose by any other name would smell as sweet,"—Shakespeare.

This may be true of roses but we question whether it applies to names of towns. It is certain that whoever was responsible for the name Moose Jaw has saddled the town with a name which is the laughing stock of the travelling public.

It may be well to preserve local traditions in geographical names, provided the circumstances which gave rise to those names are in themselves worthy of preservation. It is said that some one, in the early days, mended his cart with the jaw-bone of a moose and thereupon, delighted with himself for having accomplished a feat worthy to rank with that of Samson, called the place where this notable deed was performed, Moose Jaw, which has clung to it ever since and which will become still harder to shake off as the country progresses in development.

Let the Council and the people take action in this matter before it is too late, and have the name of our fair town changed to something more euphonious.

We understand that the Sioux name for this place is "Wachista," meaning the elbow—referring to the great bend in the river. Now we submit that this name is preferable to the present ugly compound which commemorates an event unimportant in itself, unworthy of perpetuation and uninteresting to the present generation.

And there is no lack of precedent in the matter. Regina was once Pile of Bones, Souris was Plum Creek, and Qu'Appelle was known as Troy.

Nor are we the first to agitate for this reform. Some years ago it was discussed by gentlemen at that time prominent in local affairs, but was allowed to drop. We hope the people of to-day are more alive to their own interests and will take action to shake off this name, which, like the "old man of the sea" clinging to the neck of Sinbad the sailor, will act as a check to the progress of our town and district.

CITIZEN.

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE & DIRECTORY TO THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN 50c yb**



## TIGHT BINDING



## MODERN ARMY AND WAR.

### THE AMMUNITION FOR GUNS COULD NOT BE CARRIED.

The Supply Weighs 75,000 Tons, and the Transport It Would Require 15,000 Wagons, 60,000 Horses, 2000 Camions and a Guard of 50,000 Men.

The modern army is much in the position of the Knights of Foissart's time. They were loaded down with armor, and it was hampered by its encumbering. The magazine rifles, made necessary by the magazine rifle. The knight did not dare desert the solid ground of the high road, the army of to-day cannot leave the railroad to strike across country, for it cannot carry sufficient ammunition, let alone supplies. Even a superficial analysis of modern military conditions will convince the observer that the modern army as an instrument of war cannot prove to be a clumsy tool.

One of the numbers of men either in Europe or ready to call in Europe, it is reasonable to expect that armies of 200,000 or more men each would have to be settled with ninety of judgment. The claims of a grand duke from Russia, an archduke from Austria and a prince from Italy, Germany and other continental courts have to be considered in detail and adjusted in accordance with recognized principles of precedence of etiquette.

The court official whose will is law in these matters is Lord Lathom, the lord chamberlain. He is a clear-headed, energetic, and excellent temper, and has precise knowledge respecting the requirements of royal etiquette.

When he is in doubt he consults with the Duke of Portland, master of the horse, and with the Duchess of Buccleuch, mistress of the robes. Every plea is reserved, and every detail connected with royal life has been settled only after prolonged discussion at court.

Vienna once had the reputation of having the most intricate court etiquette in Europe, and Paris was nearly as exacting in this respect. The traditions remain in Vienna, but the imperial family is now weak in numbers, and the court functions are less stately and ceremonious than in former times.

Republican simplicity is the order of the day in France, and court etiquette in Paris is reduced to the precision of military red tape.

In the English court great attention is paid to points of dignity and precedence. The Queen's Jubilee, for instance, has been the subject of a royal decree, and the Queen herself regulates many of the details of court etiquette, and insists upon having close attention paid to the smallest points.

These things seem of petty consequence, but in monarchical countries they are the great of centuries. Moreover, it should be remembered that many princes are personally very ordinary people, and might pass unnoticed in a crowd but for the distinction which birth gives them.

Canada's Metals.

Interesting Address Before the British Association By Prof. Roberts Austen.

Prof. Roberts Austen, director of the British Mint, delivered an address to the Toronto on Friday evening before the British Association, on "Canada's Metals."

Mr. John Evans, president. Noting that the distribution of the metals largely on its metals. Prof. Roberts Austen considered that in the near future the Mother Country would turn to her eldest daughter, the one who is nearest home for the supply of those metals upon which the material welfare and industrial progress of the Empire depend.

Canada's principal metals are gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. There is also manganese, chromium, antimony, mercury and zinc, besides platinum and rarer metals such as molybdenum. He dealt with the distribution of gold in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario, noting that since the Montreal meeting of the association in 1881, the mining of the Dominion had doubled. Among the reasons which he assigned for the slow development of the mines of Canada were the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly of the fur trade, rather than mining; English lack of acquaintance with the Canadian climate, while another reason was that favorably situated for water transit as Canada is by her magnificent network of lakes and rivers, it was not until the continent was traversed from ocean to ocean by the railway system that mining began to develop.

He touched on the importance of iron and steel production and expressed an opinion that the prospects for mining in Canada are bright. By his experiments he showed how nickel enables steel to resist shot, and enlarged on the great value of Canada's nickel deposits in view of this fact.

By comparing the metals which he said that our metals and our men will enable us to maintain our empire.

THE CHAMPION IN FRUGALITY.

Guy, the founder of Guy's hospital in London, was as parsimonious in private life as he was munificent in public. A good story illustrative of this is told of him in connection with John Hopkins, one of his contemporaries, who was nicknamed Vulture Hopkins, on account of his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense wealth.

On one occasion he paid a visit to Guy, who, on Hopkins entering the room, lighted a farthing candle. Hopkins, on being asked the object of his visit, said: "I have been told that you, sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving than of living, and I therefore wait on you for a lesson in frugality. I have always regarded myself as an adept in this matter, but I am told you excel me."

## ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

### Court Officials Sometimes Cause Jealousies and Resentments.

It is easier to negotiate a treaty between nations than it is to arrange a series of court pageants in which royal personages take a prominent part. A treaty is a compromise made on give-and-take principles. Ambassadors are obliged whenever their dignity or rank is in question, and will not yield points of honor.

When the Queen's Coronation Jubilee was celebrated ten years ago there were many royal guests. The court officials did their best, but many jealousies and resentments were created. It was a long time before some of the princes and grand dukes forgot what they thought were their slighted grievances.

This year the court officials in making their court arrangements were unusually careful, but they have been exceedingly fortunate in the royal guests. The English and without heat-burnings over slight points of etiquette. The paces in the royal procession, the seats at banquets, and the order in the drawing-room at Buckingham Palace is entered in a detail which have to be settled with ninety of judgment.

The claims of a grand duke from Russia, an archduke from Austria and a prince from Italy, Germany and other continental courts have to be considered in detail and adjusted in accordance with recognized principles of precedence of etiquette.

The court official whose will is law in these matters is Lord Lathom, the lord chamberlain. He is a clear-headed, energetic, and excellent temper, and has precise knowledge respecting the requirements of royal etiquette.

When he is in doubt he consults with the Duke of Portland, master of the horse, and with the Duchess of Buccleuch, mistress of the robes. Every plea is reserved, and every detail connected with royal life has been settled only after prolonged discussion at court.

Vienna once had the reputation of having the most intricate court etiquette in Europe, and Paris was nearly as exacting in this respect. The traditions remain in Vienna, but the imperial family is now weak in numbers, and the court functions are less stately and ceremonious than in former times.

Republican simplicity is the order of the day in France, and court etiquette in Paris is reduced to the precision of military red tape.

In the English court great attention is paid to points of dignity and precedence. The Queen's Jubilee, for instance, has been the subject of a royal decree, and the Queen herself regulates many of the details of court etiquette, and insists upon having close attention paid to the smallest points.

These things seem of petty consequence, but in monarchical countries they are the great of centuries. Moreover, it should be remembered that many princes are personally very ordinary people, and might pass unnoticed in a crowd but for the distinction which birth gives them.

Canada's Metals.

Interesting Address Before the British Association By Prof. Roberts Austen.

Prof. Roberts Austen, director of the British Mint, delivered an address to the Toronto on Friday evening before the British Association, on "Canada's Metals."

Mr. John Evans, president. Noting that the distribution of the metals largely on its metals. Prof. Roberts Austen considered that in the near future the Mother Country would turn to her eldest daughter, the one who is nearest home for the supply of those metals upon which the material welfare and industrial progress of the Empire depend.

Canada's principal metals are gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. There is also manganese, chromium, antimony, mercury and zinc, besides platinum and rarer metals such as molybdenum. He dealt with the distribution of gold in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario, noting that since the Montreal meeting of the association in 1881, the mining of the Dominion had doubled. Among the reasons which he assigned for the slow development of the mines of Canada were the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly of the fur trade, rather than mining; English lack of acquaintance with the Canadian climate, while another reason was that favorably situated for water transit as Canada is by her magnificent network of lakes and rivers, it was not until the continent was traversed from ocean to ocean by the railway system that mining began to develop.

He touched on the importance of iron and steel production and expressed an opinion that the prospects for mining in Canada are bright. By his experiments he showed how nickel enables steel to resist shot, and enlarged on the great value of Canada's nickel deposits in view of this fact.

By comparing the metals which he said that our metals and our men will enable us to maintain our empire.

THE CHAMPION IN FRUGALITY.

Guy, the founder of Guy's hospital in London, was as parsimonious in private life as he was munificent in public. A good story illustrative of this is told of him in connection with John Hopkins, one of his contemporaries, who was nicknamed Vulture Hopkins, on account of his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense wealth.

On one occasion he paid a visit to Guy, who, on Hopkins entering the room, lighted a farthing candle. Hopkins, on being asked the object of his visit, said: "I have been told that you, sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving than of living, and I therefore wait on you for a lesson in frugality. I have always regarded myself as an adept in this matter, but I am told you excel me."

"Oh," replied Guy, "that is all you came to talk about, we can discuss the matter in the dark," and thereupon he blew out the candle. Struck with this example of economy, Hopkins acknowledged that he had met his superior in thrift.

NOT LOSING TIME.

Are the lawyers making any progress with that will case? One of the Heirs—Oh, yes. They've used up about half the money.

## DISEASE CONQUERED.

### DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS GAIN ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

A Reporter's Searching Investigation Into a Case at Orangeville—The Claim: Made on Behalf of This Medicine Fully Borne Out—The Greatest Healing Medicine of the Orangeville Sun.

In a cosy little house in Margaret street, in this town, lives Mr. John Garrity, his wife and family. They have indeed a happy family, although a few years ago and sadder household would be hard to find. Their happiness was not occasioned by the sudden obtaining of a fortune, but by something much more precious—the restoration to health of wife and mother when everyone whispered that she must die. Our reporter heard of Mrs. Garrity's illness and cure, and for the benefit of our readers investigated the case; what he learned is well worth repeating. A few years ago Mr. Garrity kept a well known hotel at Cheltenham and was noted for his kindness and hospitality. How sick she was, she was struck with a peculiar sickness, her health failed rapidly and from one hundred and forty-seven pounds her weight became reduced to ninety-five pounds. Fainting spells became frequent, and a continual pain in the back of the head drove her frantic. Physicians were in attendance, but the doctors all said there was no hope. Mrs. Garrity saw death staring her in the face, and she thought of leaving her little children caused her much sadness. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she thought they could not possibly do her any good, when physicians had failed to alleviate her sufferings. Hoping, however, almost against hope, she procured a supply.

After taking a few pills, she had not only recovered her health, but she was able to pass away, and today she is the picture of health. A few months ago Mr. Garrity and his family moved to Orangeville, and in conversation with our representative Mrs. Garrity said:—"I cannot find words to express my thankfulness for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. Why it is almost miraculous. I wish that everyone who is suffering as I was will hear of this remedy. We always keep a box of the Pink Pills in the house."

OUT-OF-DOORS.

Summer with a lavish hand scatters beauty over everything, yet there are countless men and women who view this glorious nature with apparent indifference or plod along utterly unconscious of the beauty that exists about them. Why is it that people living close to Nature fail to appreciate the myriad of blessings and pleasures she affords? It is a mystery that the city dweller finds inexplicable, for it seems that no one, however uncultured, could live in the country among the trees, the birds and flowers without experiencing in some degree an exaltation which nothing else could produce. But there are many who do not take heed. To them all seasons are alike—dull, monotonous meaningless. They cannot or have not realized that a mind can be cultivated to appreciate life, and that a ceaseless, hopeless grind, and all this beauty is passed heedlessly.

Even constant association should fail to make one blind to Nature's bounty. The greatest paintings can never rival her for colors, neither was there ever chorus nor orchestra sweeter than the little feathered musicians of the woods, and the busy insect world affords profitable enjoyment to him who will but observe and learn. All that can be enjoyed without cost or effort. What an inexhaustible fund of pleasure it affords him who can appreciate the practical lessons he is being taught in botany, entomology, ornithology and perhaps other sciences.

Can anything be more delightful than some quiet retreat, in the woods with an antlered deer, a robin, a squirrel, a refreshing coolness, the stir of leaves in the wind, the hum of insects, the song of birds, and perchance the music of the brooks of the forest, all gently woo one from the world and the world. Unconsciously one forgets unhappiness, forgets discontent, and only dreams. Surely something is wrong with him who does not call this true enjoyment.

WHAT JAMES WAS READING.

"James, dear, will you bring me up a scuttle of coal from the cellar?" said a busy wife.

"That's just the way with you," said James with a frown, as he put down his book and rose from the armchair.

"Just the way with me?"

"Yes," he snapped. "As soon as you see me enjoying myself you have something or other for me to do. Didn't you see I was absorbed in my reading?"

"Well, dear, I will do it myself."

"Yes, and tell everybody—your mother especially—that you have to carry your own coal up from the cellar. No, I'll do it. Let me mark my place."

So he marked the place in the book at which he had ceased reading and when he went down to the cellar, grumbling all the way, she picked up the volume, and found it was a love story, and that the passage that he had marked was as follows:

"My darling, when you are as weary as I will shield and protect you from every care. The winds of heaven shall not visit your face too roughly; those pretty hands shall never be soiled by menial task; your wish shall be my law; your happiness—"

Just then he reappeared, and dropping the scuttle on the floor, said: "There's your coal! Give me my book."

THE POPE'S COURT.

The court of Pope Leo XIII. comprises 1,000 persons. There are 20 valets, 120 chamberlains, 300 extra honorary chamberlains, 130 supernumerary chamberlains, 30 officers of the Noble Guard, and 60 guardsmen, 14 officers of the Swiss Guard and Palace Guard, 7 honorary chaplains, 20 private secretaries, 10 stewards and masters of the horse and 60 doorkeepers.

## THE LADY AT WESTNOR.

In a picturesque vale situate in one of England's middle shires, stands Westnor, an immense castellated structure, which, during the sunrise of the present century was erected by Philip, second Earl of S. ancestor of the present owner, an eminent lady of title, whose name to-day is a household word throughout the world.

Eminent, not for deeds of ancestral lineage, for actions which arouse the sympathy of earth's citizens, for the deeds of Lady S. stand forth in the world to-day as those of a heroine of earth, she, who casting aside the pomp and pleasures of the society world, devotes her days and wealth in a labor of love, raising the fallen, and bringing into great light the dweller in darkness, of the slums and dens of the vast centres of population. Not only do her operations confine themselves to British shores, the cities of our continent, she likewise gazes upon her labors, and Westnor Castle is the English home of Lady S. temperance reformer, advocate of women's rights.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and aylvan shades, realization of the stately beauty of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tragedy, and history of legendary story.

## IN HARD LUCK.

Kind Lady—I suppose your lot is full of hardships?

"Frankly, indeed, it is, mum. In the winter when the farmers are doing nothing but eatin' apples an' drinkin' cider, it's too cold for us to tramp; an' in the summer we're allers been offered work."

For difficulty in breathing, heat some "Quickcure" in a seamless tin vessel (ordinary cover of tin box will do) until fumes are given off. The Frankincense contained in "Quickcure" is recognized by physicians as being very beneficial when inhaled.

Manhattan, Kan., with three women's clubs in a population of 3,500, is said to have more culture than any other town of its size in that State.

ADAMS' GINGER BEER.

What is known as the young married set of Carthage, Mo., society entertain themselves in these hot times with wading parties in the Spring River.

Be Not Deceived. A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup cure, not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

Portland, Or., is expecting the arrival of a 2,500-ton, 4-masted British bark, the Springburn, the largest sailing vessel yet on any one in that port. She is 100 feet long, 45.6 feet broad, and 25.7 feet deep.

A PRACTICAL EQUIVALENT.

Ethel—Did you say you could only be a water to him?

May—I said I could only be a summer fiancée to him.

J. B. Parkin, Esq., Notary Public, 44 Louis Street, Quebec, writes:—"By inhaling heated 'Quickcure,' my wife received marked relief when suffering from difficulty in breathing during an attack of Asthmatic Bronchitis."

New Treatment for Piles—Wash the parts thoroughly with warm water and soap made from a good mild soap; dry with a soft towel, and apply 'Quickcure' spread on soft linen or muslin, and allow it to remain for twenty-four hours. Wash well with oil to remove all traces of 'Quickcure.' Then powder the parts with talcum first, and if necessary renew dressing of 'Quickcure.' The effect is wonderful—many cases after having resisted different other remedies! have yielded readily to 'Quickcure,' which subdues all inflammation.

A HURRIED FAREWELL.

First Young Lady, at railroad station—What time is it now, dear?

Second Young Lady, looking at her watch—Mercy! We must begin saying good-by, dear. The train will be here in half an hour.

Five million bushels is the expected harvest yield of the Walla Walla Valley, Wash., and at present prices on the crops the farmers will realize enough to pay off mortgages on their places this fall.

W P C 883

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea

Q. C. Liquid

Tooth Powder

Is the Acme of Perfection.

## WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN

to introduce our Household Specialties, Exclusive references. Write for circulars. Dominion Specialty Co., 20 McClelland St., Toronto.

ALMA The Leading Canadian College for Young Women. Address: Principal Warner, St. Thomas, Ont.

MILLER, MILLS & HALL, Barristers, Solicitors, 25, Aberdeen Chambers, 33 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Money to Loan. R. G. Miller, B.A., A. Miller, J. H. Hall, LL.B.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING. J. J. JONES & CO. 6 & 8 QUEEN ST. W. TORONTO

ADRIEN McDermott New York German and English Machine rivets the sewing machine in usefulness. It is easy to use, follows every fashion, easy to learn and rapid to use. Don't be deceived! Write for circulars. J. G. McDermott, 105 Young St., Toronto.

BOTTLES.

Patent Soda Water Bottles—9 oz. Harris has for sale, William St. Toronto.

G. DUTHIE & SONS

Conboy's Improved Carriage Top

WITH ROLLER CURTAIN

Has no equal at any price. If you want something new, stylish, convenient and durable buy a Carriage with a Roll Curtain.

Heating By ... HOT WATER

Don Valley Pressed Brick Works.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Props.

Manufacturers

Coming to Toronto will find flats of any size, with power, heat, elevator, and all conveniences.

Truth Building,

79 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

KNITTING MACHINES.

MONEY MAKER

CREELMAN BROS., Georgetown, Ont.

Some lives are like Horse shoes

the more worn the brighter Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.  
Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 5c.; subsequent insertions 2c. each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

### CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.

(From Regina Leader.)

No. 4.

This series of historical articles left the reader last week in the disturbed period between the Legislative Assembly sessions of 1889 and 1890. In 1889 the control of the Federal monies voted to the Territories, which in 1888 had been conferred upon the representative local House, was withdrawn by the Lieut.-Governor, on which account his Advisory Council resigned. Another set of Advisers assumed office, in whom very quickly and very pointedly the House voted want of confidence. Ultimately the second Council resigned, and when the 1889 session closed the Lieut.-Governor had no Advisers. During the recess the Council which lacked the confidence of the House—Messrs. Brett, Betts, Secord and Richardson—resumed office; and notwithstanding that they conspicuously lacked any authority from the Assembly, they continued to exercise authority in conjunction with the Lieut.-Governor in the disposal of local revenues—revenues over which the Assembly's right of control was not in any question. The majority of the representatives looked upon this assumption of authority by the minority as scandalous and humiliating, and a stultification of the dignity of the Assembly. The 1890 session was opened on 29th October. The Governor made no reference in his Speech to the anomalous condition which existed. Dr. Brett, as chief of the Advisers, essayed to act as leader of the House; and instead of making the usual motion to consider the Speech at the next sitting, he moved that the House tender thanks to His Honour for the Speech. Mr. Haultain proposed an amendment to alter Mr. Brett's motion to the usual form of dealing with the Speech. The amendment carried. The Advisory Council were thus defeated on their first motion, as they were on every motion they proposed during the whole course of the session. The majority adopted and maintained the position that the Advisory Council in resuming office after signal defeat and presuming to exercise authority over the local revenues, was acting in contempt of the House. They said in effect: "Until you purge yourselves of this contempt, we'll put you where you belong. This declaration was put into practice on the first day, and kept in active service till the last day of the session. All the routine motions proposed by Members of the Council, were met by amendments. Dr. Brett's motion of adjournment on the first day was voted down. Adjournment was carried by motion of one of the majority. The majority refused to be led by the minority. The attitude of the majority was simply: We'll not allow you to do any of the business of the House so long as you persist in flagrantly violating its dignity. None of the members of the Council were placed on the list of Standing Committees. Their motions on all subjects were consistently refused.

There were prolonged debates over the Address in Reply to His Honour's Speech. As finally adopted and presented it was a comprehensive and masterly exposition of the majority's ground and attitude. After alluding to the various subjects

which the Speech contained, regret was expressed that His Honour had "omitted" to mention the scant attention paid "by the Ottawa authorities" to "memorials forwarded by the Assembly," the disallowance of certain Ordinances of 1889, and the unhappy "differences which exist between an overwhelming majority of the Assembly and Your Honour's Advisory Council." The disallowed Ordinances referred to were an Interpretation Ordinance, a Game Ordinance, and a Legal Profession Ordinance. The Address continued: "By disallowance of the first, it would seem that our right to interpret expressions 'used in the Ordinances of this Assembly' is questioned. By disallowance of the second, it would seem that 'existing Dominion Statutes and Treaties are not sufficient to protect the Indians without the co-operation of the Assembly, and doubt is even expressed as to whether the Assembly has any right at all to protect the game of the Territories from wanton destruction. The disallowance of the third would seem to show that the power accorded to the Assembly by Order-in-Council to legislate with regard to \* \* \* civil jurisdiction, is 'subject to many restrictions which are not apparent in the Order-in-Council. It will be the duty of the Assembly to re-enact some of these Ordinances with slight modifications, as may remove the more plainly stated grounds of their disallowance.' Respecting the rights of the Assembly the Address set out that "The N. W. T. Act, interpreted in the light of constitutional usage, provides for control of the executive by an Advisory Council having the confidence of the majority of the House; that the assumption of control by a few Members of the House not possessing its confidence is a violation of the spirit and intent of the Act, and an infringement upon the rights of the House, against which it feels compelled to enter its most solemn protest, and to take such measures to protect itself as best it may."

"It must be apparent to Your Honour that, as a matter of expediency merely, it is altogether undesirable from the point of view of the public interest, that financial legislation should be introduced by a minority who have not the control of the House necessary to give it effect. Such \* \* \* would place a weapon of obstruction in their hands which the House has reason to believe would be used to delay the public business and without regard to the welfare of the people. As the only possible means of protecting itself in this regard the House claims its right to refuse leave to the several members of Your Honour's present Advisory Council to introduce any motion in this House. At the same time it will be the care of the majority to see that no beneficial legislation fails to be introduced merely because these members cannot be allowed to introduce it."

"If the funds upon which the successful working of this most important (School) Ordinance depends are entirely beyond our control, it would in our opinion be better to place the power to legislate regarding schools in the hands of those who do control the necessary funds. This Assembly must protest against being placed in the position of being responsible to the people for proper legislation regarding schools, and yet be deprived of the funds whereby alone that legislation can be given effect. In the present year, after the annual taxation rate had been struck on the basis of the grant promised by the Assembly, a circular, authorized by the Government of the North West, was received by the several School Districts, warning them of a proposed reduction to be made in the amount of the grant. This House is compelled to inform Your Honour that it is to understand that the control of School funds rests with Your Honour and not with the Assembly, as would appear from the circular referred to, it will be necessary for us to amend the Ordinances by striking out the provisions relating to aid to schools, and thereby make known that upon Your Honour rests the responsibility, etc."

"The House very deeply regrets the extraordinary circumstances which compel it to take this stand in defence of its rights and dignities, and the rights and dignities of those whom it represents, but feels compelled to inform Your Honour thus clearly as to what its position is and as to the course which it intends to pursue, believing that as Your Honour's Advisers do not properly represent the majority of this House, they cannot properly represent to Your Honour the position which the House has taken, its reasons for taking the position, and its intention to maintain it."

The Address was adopted after long and fiery debate on division of 15 to 6, the minority being weakened by the defection of Messrs. J. J. and P. Paxton.

The declaration regarding Schools, as set out in the Address, very well illustrated the gross unfairness of the conditions under which the Assembly

was asked to work, and exhibited with glaring vividness the lack of logic, to say nothing of constitutionality, in the position taken by the Lieut.-Governor on behalf of the Dominion Government. How could it be said that the Lieut.-Governor alone was responsible for the expenditure of the Federal vote, when in regard to Schools, to which three-quarters of the Federal vote was devoted, upon the Assembly was placed practically the whole responsibility so far as concerned the equitable and proper distribution of the money?

The Lieut.-Governor sent a reply to the Address, reaffirming his view that the Assembly had no right, under the Act, to control of the Federal monies. Regarding the local monies he acknowledged that the House had the right of control. But they had refused him an Advisory Council. It was imperative that he should have a Council, and he was obliged to select it from the minority. In answer to this the House passed another lengthy Address, thoroughly analyzing the crucial points of the N. W. T. Act, and questioning His Honour's interpretation. They said: "The Assembly feels further bound to inform Your Honour that the N. W. T. Act, calling it into existence and defining its constitutional powers, is for the information of its several members and for that of the House as a whole as well as for that of Your Honour and the Minister of Justice, and that the members of this Assembly are severally responsible to the people of the Territories for their own interpretation of the Act and for the course they take based upon that interpretation; which responsibility they are not relieved from by a mere expression of opinion on the part of anyone, or by anything short of a declaration from a superior authority. The Assembly regrets that Your Honour has not seen fit to point out the section of the Act which invests Your Honour and your Advisers with what appears to us to be the very extraordinary and exceptional measure of financial control which Your Honour assumes to possess."

"As we understand the Act, it provides that government shall be on the responsibility of the House, which we can only believe means the majority of the House, and that government by the minority against the expressed wish of the majority is a direct violation of the intent of the Act. As we understand the section of the Act already quoted, Your Honour may govern under instructions from Ottawa (in cases when we cannot act with the House) or by and with the advice of the Assembly; but we can find nothing to show that Your Honour is empowered to govern with Advisers responsible only to yourself and independent of both the Ottawa Government and this House, which is the position Your Honour seems to take."

The assertion of the right of control was based upon the following reasons: "1. The funds are in general terms appropriated for the purposes of local government, which we understand by the Act must be carried on by and with the advice and consent of the Assembly; (b) In particular they are apportioned to purposes which are controlled by, or dependent upon, the action of this House, that is to say: To give effect to our educational laws; to pay for the printing of our proceedings; to pay for public improvements; upon which we, as representatives of the people, are best fitted to advise; and, as a matter of necessity, do advise; to pay salaries of clerks and officials, and to meet the general expenses necessarily incurred in carrying on the Territorial government—by and with our advice and consent—as the Act provides. 2. If there is a doubt as to the availability of funds for any desired purpose of legislation, that legislation is likely to remain unexecuted, to public inconvenience and loss, and if there is

"hope of financial aid which is not realized when desired legislation is enacted, loss and inconvenience to the public again result, as well as discredit to this Assembly and its Members, etc., etc. To sum up: 'The Assembly bases its claims to control: 1st, On the intent expressed in plain terms by the title of the vote in Parliament; 2nd, On the necessities of the case as it affects the people of these Territories through the legislation of this Assembly; and 3rd, on the absolute right of the people of the North-West Territories—according to the scheme of Confederation—to the full control of their own funds.'"

These articles, being devoted to a history of the struggle for responsible government and constitutional progress, have not purported to follow the legislative records of the North-West Council or Assembly. However, the fact must not be overlooked that at all the sessions much practical work was done in the way of legislation. At the session of 1890, for instance, besides the time devoted to preparing addresses on and debating the constitutional difficulty, legislation was enacted affecting about thirty subjects, including Agricultural Societies, Municipalities, Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration, Butter and Cheese Companies, Statute Labor and Fire Districts, Farmers' Institutes, Herds, Game, Medicine and Surgery, Schools, Life Insurance, Mechanics' and Literary Institutes, Fences, Legal Profession, Judicature, hospitals, etc., etc."

A notable incident of the session was the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Immigration, by which more condemnation and ridicule (the report itself was ironically humorous in high degree) were put upon the four martyrs composing the Advisory Council, because of their course in respect to one Chas. Edward Cullen, who had been despatched to Europe in the interest of Immigration. On leaving, Mr. Cullen was advanced \$300, and he was to receive another \$300 on his return at the end of four months. (He procured free transportation.) The report showed that the second \$300 had been sent to Cullen at London, before he had reached his field of labour. Subsequently he was further engaged at \$5.00 per day for another four months, a third \$300 being sent to him. Then \$150 had been paid to Cullen's wife just as she was leaving Qu'Appelle to join him in Europe, although no satisfactory returns had been shown of any work he might have done, and in face of the fact that the Government had been notified by officials of the European provinces, in which at the time Cullen was operating nominally as agent for the Massey Implement Co., that the man was under surveillance being suspected of having connection with the immoral traffic in young (Jewish) girls, and other infamous "modes of commerce." After fully reciting the facts, which would have been astounding had a responsible body been responsible in their connection, the committee reported that "There seems to have existed in relation to this most important matter, a carelessness—an easy-going indifference to the interests of the North-West—on the part of the Advisory Council, that is very far from being commendable."

The minority proposed to amend the report by insertion of a mass of correspondence, in which, they alleged, there could be discovered mitigation of the apparent situation. Their amendment was defeated by 11 to 5. The report was adopted by 12 to 0. During this session the Advisers had only two private supporters, Messrs. Hoey and Reaman; Messrs. Jelly and Plaxton had joined the majority. As in the previous session, the Council's attempt to pass Estimates of Local Receipts and Expenditure was in vain. The entire public financial business of the country continued to be carried on not only without the advice of the people's representatives, but in defiance of their wishes.

## R. BOGUE.

A Large Assortment of A Complete Line of  
Stoves. Boots & Shoes.

### New Dry Goods

Call and enquire prices of Sporting Goods  
before paying high prices at  
other stores.

My Prices on all Lines will be  
found Away Down.

R. Bogue.

The last session of this stormy first Legislative Assembly closed on the 29th November. Before the succeeding House was elected the main points in dispute had been forever settled,—in the only way by which such disputes can be settled, namely, the granting to the people their just demands. The first Assembly having been elected for three years, died by effluxion of time in 1891. At the session of Dominion Parliament in 1891 the N. W. T. Act was amended. The Territorial constituencies were re-arranged, and the House increased to 26 Members. The sitting in the chamber of Legal Experts was done away with. The legislative jurisdiction of the Assembly was defined specifically by the Statute instead of being left as formerly in the discretion of the Cabinet. The powers of the House were materially increased—in many of the important particulars being made similar to those possessed by Provinces. Representative control of the funds of government both local and Federal, was conferred by the following sub-section: ("The Assembly shall have power to make ordinances for the government of the Territories in relation to (12) The expenditure of Territorial funds and such portion of any moneys appropriated by Parliament for the Territories, as the Lieut.-Governor is authorized to expend by and with the advice of the Assembly or any committee thereof." Power was conferred upon the Assembly to deal with the question of intoxicating liquor traffic; to make all regulations to govern the holding of elections of its members; and to decide as to the number of its members and the boundaries of their respective constituencies. Heretofore the Statute provided for the publication of all Assembly journals and proceedings in both the French and English languages. The 1891 amendment gave the Assembly exclusive power in the premises.

The general elections for the Second Legislative Assembly were held in June, 1891. Of the 26 members elected, 11 got seats without opposition. The majority of the old Members were returned. The new Members,—those representing the additional four seats and those who replaced old Members,—were Messrs. Campbell, Knowling, Dill, Mowat, Page, Magrath, Wilkins, Prince, Nolin, Mayers and McKay. The House met on the 10th December. Mr. J. H. Ross, Member for Moose Jaw, was chosen Speaker. The most important matter for immediate attention was the consideration of the increased power respecting finances. While the Advisory Council clause of the Statute had not been repealed, there was room for great doubt as to whether it was intended that it should remain in force, because the amending Act provided for control of the moneys by the "Assembly or any committee thereof." In reality, under the Act there might have been both an Advisory Council, and a Committee of the House, between whom conflict would have been unavoidable. As a result of earnest consideration it was decided to provide a permanent Committee of the House, to be styled the Executive Committee, and to consist of four Members chosen by the Lieut.-Governor. The House felt that it should be continually represented by a responsible executive, and provision was made that one of the members of the Committee should remain permanently at Regina. The control and direction of the whole of the public business involved and necessitated daily supervision of the work; without such supervision no committee could have been formed to assume responsibility to the House for the proper conduct of business. This was the commencement of practical responsible government in the North West. The form of representation had been engrafted by the election of Laurence Clarke just ten years prior—in 1881.

Carrying out the decision arrived at, an Ordinance was passed constituting the Executive Committee, to which His Honour assented. On the last day of 1891, the selection of the first Executive was announced, comprising Messrs. Haultain, Nelf, Tweed and Clinkskill. The bulk of the Territorial Ordinances were then amended, to provide for the responsible administration of Territorial laws by the Executive Committee (which under the Federal Act was only a financial committee), following the uniform line of responsible administration call matters coming within the jurisdiction of the local House.

The Estimates were presented and adopted in constitutional manner. Making use of the increased power the Assembly decided that its proceedings should be printed in the English language only. The House at once attacked the liquor question,—probably the most momentous matter, excepting education, with which it had been called upon to deal. The majority of the Members favored a license law; and a License Ordinance was enacted, the operation of which, we believe, compares favorably with the liquor laws of the provinces. A rather important amendment was made to the educational legislation. Prior to that time Catholic and Protestant schools had been inspected by Catholic and Protestant inspectors respectively. Mr. Haultain proposed to submit a system of uniform inspection, which the House agreed to. Upon this point Mr. Clinkskill resigned his seat on the Executive, claiming that he had not been consulted by his leader regarding the amendment before its introduction. It may be remarked here that at that time and up to the present time, Mr. Haultain consistently disclaimed responsibility in virtue of membership in the Executive for legislation, contending, and rightly, that every Member of the House was equally responsible with members of the Committee as regarded the introduction of bills.

In marked contrast to the ending of the two preceding sessions, it was with mutual felicitations that His Honour and the Members of the Assembly parted company on the 25th January at the close of the session of 1891-92. The seat in the Executive vacated by Mr. Clinkskill was taken by Mr. Cayley, of Calgary, a lawyer and a particularly clever man. Mr. Haultain, being called to Ottawa, his colleague, Mr. Cayley, acted for some months as Resident Member of the Executive, directing the public business. Upon Mr. Haultain's return from Ottawa in June, 1892, Mr. Cayley resigned from the Committee, without naming a reason. The reason became evident within a few months. Mr. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Sask., joined the Executive. Mr. Mitchell filled the Assembly seat vacated on protest by Mr. Nolin.

The Assembly met again on the 2nd August, 1892. For three weeks the business progressed with fruitful monotony. It was the calm before the storm. During the whole of the previous session strife had been conspicuously absent. There was no further quarrel with the superior power reposing in the Lieut.-Governor. But a turbulent spirit is difficult to quell, and as there was no fight to carry on against Ottawa, there arose a fight within the Assembly chamber which was mightily interesting while it lasted. By the 24th of August the business of the session was pretty well in hand. In the afternoon of that day Mr. Haultain, chairman of the Executive, moved the House into Committee of Supply. Mr. Betts and Mr. Mowat moved an amendment to the effect "That the conduct of the Executive Committee towards the District of Saskatchewan, and in other respects, has been such as to destroy the confidence of the House in their capacity as Advisers to the Lieut.-Governor." A division was reached late at night resulting: For the amendment—Messrs. Betts, McKay, Myers, Reaman, Mowat, Brett, Boucher, Prince, Cayley, Lineham, Davidson, Clinkskill, Jelly,—12; Against—Messrs. Page, Knowling, Dill, Mitchell, Haultain, Tweed, Nelf, Oliver, Wilkins, Campbell, Sutherland, Magrath,—12. Mr. Haultain again moved the House into Supply, and Messrs. Cayley and Brett moved an amendment "That the Executive Committee does not retain the confidence of this House," which carried as the preceding one by 13 to 12. The Haultain Executive was thus defeated by one majority, and resigned.

The only ground of attack—the "in other respects" failing to assert themselves—was that when Mr. Clinkskill resigned from the Committee in 1891, Mr. Cayley, from Alberta, had been taken in, leaving Saskatchewan without representation on the Committee. The defence was, not only that it had never been laid down as a rule that each district should be represented, but that the vacancy left by Mr. Clinkskill had been offered to other Members from Saskatchewan and refused for the same reason that impelled Mr. Clinkskill to resign. In any event, Mr.




Many of the North American Indians were excellent specimens of physical manhood. This was due, largely, to their active outdoor life. Nevertheless, they had the wisdom to know that an active life in the open air alone, would not keep a man healthy. They had their medicine men, who gathered herbs from field and forest and brewed decoctions to assist the natural processes of the various vital organs. Modern civilized men do not as a usual thing recognize the same necessity until it is too late. They ignore medicine until they are within the grasp of some serious or fatal disease. The time for a man to begin taking medicine is when he begins to feel out of sorts. If a man is thoroughly "whole sick," Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for a man when he is sick or getting sick. It puts him right all right away. It puts his stomach right to begin with, and that is the most important point. It puts his liver right, and that is the second most important point. It purifies his blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food he eats, and that is the third important point. It drives out all disease germs and impurities of every description. It makes the appetite keen and hungry. It is the greatest blood-maker and blood-purifier. It cures 99 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, wasting of blood, obesity, and all the blood diseases. Thousands who were given up by the doctors to their recovery under this marvelous medicine. An honest dealer will not urge a substitute for the sale of a little extra profit. He gives you what you ask for.



Mr. JAS. HAMILTON ROSS, Member  
of the House of Commons, and Minister of Public

Since 1892 the Assembly has been the scene of no notable disturbances. The influence of the opposition has been small. There have been five years of peaceful progress, every year marking some addition to the powers of the House, some improvement in the relations with the Executive. In the elections of 1894 three additional districts were carved, and the House now comprises 29 Members, of which Mr. Betts of Prince Albert is Speaker. The history of the past five years has been one of peace and growth. In 1894 the Federal grant, which up to the time was voted for specific purposes and of which unexpended balances lapsed at the end of the year, was first voted for the general use of the province. This year over half yearly to the provinces. This year the Ottawa audit ceased, and the federal grant is given to the full control, charge and protection of the Northwest Territories. During these five years there has been a continuous record of the Assembly claiming power, then assuming power, and ultimately being granted power. Strictly within the limits of the Northwest Territories, the House has been the Ex-



## The Gun Goes Off

Instantly when you pull the trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called diseases. Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood.

Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, and it does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.


A book telling more about it must wait. Ask for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

**OFFICIAL TRADE MARK WAGNORN'S GUIDE. 50**

General Agent,  
C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE** & POCKET DIRECTORY TO WYO. RAIL & NORTHWEST 50c in



## The Gun Goes Off

Instantly when you pull the trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called diseases. Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood.

Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, and it does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.

A book telling more about it must wait. Ask for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

**OFFICIAL TRADE MARK WAGNORN'S GUIDE. 50**

# OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

## ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest

### — ROUTE —

— To the —

## COLD - COUNTRY

### SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.

Parisian—Allan Line.....	Oct. 30
Nemidian—Allan Line.....	Nov. 6
Scotsmen—Dominion Line.....	Nov. 6
Lakehurst—Dominion Line.....	Nov. 13
Laik Waukeg—Beaver Line.....	Nov. 3
Lake Huron—Beaver Line.....	Nov. 10

FROM NEW YORK.

Majestic—White Star Line....	Oct. 27
Germanic—White Star Line....	Nov. 3
St. Paul—American Line.....	Oct. 27
St. Louis—American Line.....	Nov. 3
Lucania—Cunard Line.....	Oct. 30
Etruria—Cunard Line.....	Nov. 6
State of Nebraska—Allan State..	Oct. 29
Westernland—Red Star Line....	Oct. 27
Southward—Red Star Line.....	Nov. 3
Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards.	
Intermediate, \$30 and upwards.	
Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.	

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged for all points.

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,  
Moore Jaw.

Or to  
WILLIAM STITT,  
General Agent,  
C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg

## TO

# MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK

## And All Eastern Points

### LAKE STEAMERS.

Ft. William to Owen Sound.

Alberta.....	Every Tuesday.
Athabasca.....	Every Thursday.
Manitoba.....	Every Sunday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg 12:40 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

### OCEAN STEAMERS.

Montreal to Liverpool every Wednesday and Saturday.

New York to Liverpool every Wednesday and Saturday.

**To Yokohama and Hong Kong.**

Empress of India.....	Oct. 11.
Empress of Japan.....	Nov. 8.

**To Australia and New Zealand.**

Miwera.....	Oct. 18.
Aarangi.....	Nov. 15.

If you are looking for a place to spend the winter Japan and the Hawaiian Islands are reached as easy as other points and the expense is less than at other resorts.

Apply to your home agent or to

**ROBERT KERR,**  
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

# Minneapolis Chicago

—:O:—

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenai coal mines.

## Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

## TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.,

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Passage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

## OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

## Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or

**H. SWINFORD,**  
General Agent, Winnipeg.

**CHAS. S. FFE,**  
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE** A POCKET DIRECTORY FOR THE WEST 50c IN

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE**

**ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 5c**



# WINNING HER WAY

XVIII.

Sister Beate sat opposite Frau von Ratonow in the simple room. Their faces were both flushed for they could not agree. Frau von Ratonow had counted upon an enemy, she had found a power which seemed determined to remain neutral; while Sister Beate conceded that the old lady was right in many things, she pleaded Elsie's cause; if the words had issued from Moritz's lips they could not have been more to the same effect, with this difference, that they were more conciliating.

"That will do, my dear," Frau von Ratonow at length interrupted; "we do not understand each other; that I can see. You might be right from your standpoint, but you cannot pass judgment from ours. You live so simply and secluded here; we live in the world, and that requires sacrifices even from Elsie!"

"But not at the cost of one's happiness!" was the reply.

Frau von Ratonow rose. "I should like to retire," said she. "I hope that at least you will not interfere with my intentions. Elsie must go home with me to-morrow."

"Certainly I shall not, madame, Elsie shall decide for herself."

"I think I shall conquer the stubborn girl," added the old lady. "But tell me, my dear, have you a doctor and a druggist in the place?"

"Certainly; do you feel ill, madame?"

"Oh, it will pass over. I only asked in case of need; occasionally I am taken suddenly ill, and there was a terrible draught in the coupe. Well, we will hope for the best."

"I will fetch you some liniment—"

"Not until I need it, dear; I do not put any faith in such means—at home no doctor dare approach me. I do not care to see Elsie to-night; I have had enough excitement for one day. Tell her to come to my room to-morrow; the other little girl is, of course, with her! Good night."

They had reached the old lady's bedroom, and without another word the latter closed the door in the sister's face. Sister Beate heard her draw a deep breath once as if she were in pain. She shook her head and went to the next door. Lili had laid herself at the table between the windows and was eating bread and butter and soft-boiled eggs, and drinking a glass of milk with the enviable appetite of youth. With tear-stained face Elsie sat beside her without partaking of any food. Lili sprang hastily from her seat when Sister Beate entered and dropped a courtesy to the simple woman, as if she were in the presence of a reigning princess.

"I have come to bid the ladies good night," said Sister Beate. "To-morrow morning your aunt wishes to talk with you, Elsie; she hopes you will accompany her home. I charge you once more to consider your determination prayerfully. Good night, my dear children; God bless you!"

Lili started at her in astonishment; then she turned to Elsie who looked more gloomy than ever. Falling upon her knees before the girl, she said:

"Ah, Elsie, Elsie, you are all such a people here; and yet you have not a particle of confidence in God! And I know that all will yet be well with you—I know it!"

"Yes,"

"How?"

"That I cannot tell; it is in the air, in the spring of the heart, the birds sing it, and the water murmur of it. Now, dear heart, forget your sorrow; all will change."

Elsie shook her head and gazed upon the fresh, girlish face, into the dark eyes in which tears shimmered.

"You are surprised at me, Elsie? I have always seemed so superficial to you, have I not? Well, I will tell you frankly, I never took an interest in you. You were so infinitely tiresome with your grief for your lost lover; you were so horribly passive. But when I saw you so pale and sorrowful in spite of your great stroke of good fortune, at which every one was rejoicing, I felt sorry for you, and when you ran away yesterday, you won my entire heart at once—stroke—everyone would not do that Elsie; hundreds of girls would have tacitly complied, and would have become Frau von Hegelbach. Now, you may depend upon me, Elsie, I will help you, and Moritz will help you; and even Frieda is not so vexed with you as she was."

"Was she vexed with me?" asked Elsie in astonishment.

"Why, child, how could you be so blind? Vexed? She was furiously jealous of you as soon as Moritz mentioned your name. The poor fellow had a hard time of it."

Elsie's pale face was scarlet. Suddenly Frieda's conduct, which at the time had seemed so strange, was clear to her, and it also explained Moritz's timid avoidance of her. She sighed sadly.

"And that too?"

"Make yourself easy, sweet child; there was a touching reconciliation between the couple yesterday. Frieda cried like a school-girl, and Moritz asked: 'Do you not see Frieda that you were absurd?'—and Elsie, you will come home with us to-morrow; you will not remain here! It must be horribly monotonous. See, I think this way. Hegelbach has probably suspected something, and if he asks any questions, Moritz will tell him the whole truth, and then the relations cannot be maintained. Do come, Elsie, dear Elsie!"

"No," said the girl rising, "never I cannot."

"Lili was about to reply when a heavy object was thrown against the door."

"Old people want to sleep!" cried Frau von Ratonow's angry voice. "Cease your chatter; I am tired to death!"

Elsie went to bed silently, while Lili stammered from time to time. Her aunt's sternness was a constant source of amusement to her. In the night she started up to the moon alone brightly into the room, and from the bed beside her, she could hear suppressed sobbing.

"Elsie, are you crying?" she asked. To which question she received no reply.

When Frau von Ratonow awoke the following morning, a letter was awaiting her. The little principal delivered it herself.

Merciful Father, it was Hegelbach's handwriting! How did he know she was there? Ah, and her limbs were so heavy; with difficulty she raised herself a little.

"If you please, Sister Beate, my apologies," she cannot move."

Sister Beate handed them to her and left her alone. The only sound to be heard in the room was the rattling of the paper, which the old lady held in her hand.

She had only read a few words when her face turned pale. Suddenly she put her hand to her eyes, her head was dizzy. All had been in vain. All was over.

"Lili!" she cried and her voice sounded like a groan.

The young girl came hastily in response to her call.

"Give what to Elsie and get ready." She held the letter toward her.

"Are you going away, aunt? Shall I tell Elsie?" She started up from her pillow.

"She who sows in a whirlwind, will reap in a storm. Ingratitude and obstinacy I abhor, to the very depths of my soul."

"Aunt!" exclaimed Lili, frightened at the expression of the old lady's face.

"Go!" cried she, "we will leave in an hour!"

Tremblingly Lili flew to Elsie, who was waiting for her fair hair.

"Read this," said she. "Oh, aunt is so angry!"

Elsie took the paper and read:

"Madame!—I am so sorry, this letter must leave by the next mail. I beg of you to give my cousin back her freedom. The rest verily—later."

Your respectfully,  
Hermann von Hegelbach."

For an instant the girl breathed more freely as if relieved. Then she looked at her aunt, and her face was pale as death.

"Elsie! Elsie!" cried Lili, embracing her; but she freed herself from the encircling arms and seized the latch to Frau von Ratonow's door; it was locked.

"Is it you, Lili?" asked the old lady.

"No, it is Elsie, aunt!" she cried in a beseeching voice. All was silent within.

"Aunt!" sobbed the girl. Still all was silent. Nothing was to be heard but footstep and hasty preparations for departure.

"Aunt, a word!" she knocked at, and tried the door but in vain.

She turned, for a moment she stood there motionless, her eyes fixed upon the window, then she looked at Lili; the tears gushed from her eyes, the whole weight of her loneliness came upon her. She had nothing more upon earth.

An hour later Frau von Ratonow paced up and down the platform at the station awaiting the train and leaning on Lili's arm. The old lady was in a passion; she could not feel by her compressed lips; she did not feel well; had she been alone, she would have wept.

She had only done so once, however; that was not when she buried her husband, it was when she took a tiny, wailing infant from its dead mother's arms.

And there was no consolation in the world! And she began to find fault with the train for being so late, with the porter who stared so at her, with the poor coffee at the institute and with her aching head, while Lili walked silently beside her with a sorrowful face and eyes inflamed from weeping.

Finally the train arrived.

A week later, an express passed through the little village on an express train. It did not stop, but the young man stood at the window of the coupe and looked out as attentively as if it were the fastest of express trains.

Then he turned to Elsie who looked more gloomy than ever. Falling upon her knees before the girl, she said:

"Ah, Elsie, Elsie, you are all such a people here; and yet you have not a particle of confidence in God! And I know that all will yet be well with you—I know it!"

"Yes,"

"How?"

"That I cannot tell; it is in the air, in the spring of the heart, the birds sing it, and the water murmur of it. Now, dear heart, forget your sorrow; all will change."

Elsie shook her head and gazed upon the fresh, girlish face, into the dark eyes in which tears shimmered.

"You are surprised at me, Elsie? I have always seemed so superficial to you, have I not? Well, I will tell you frankly, I never took an interest in you. You were so infinitely tiresome with your grief for your lost lover; you were so horribly passive. But when I saw you so pale and sorrowful in spite of your great stroke of good fortune, at which every one was rejoicing, I felt sorry for you, and when you ran away yesterday, you won my entire heart at once—stroke—everyone would not do that Elsie; hundreds of girls would have tacitly complied, and would have become Frau von Hegelbach. Now, you may depend upon me, Elsie, I will help you, and Moritz will help you; and even Frieda is not so vexed with you as she was."

"Was she vexed with me?" asked Elsie in astonishment.

"Why, child, how could you be so blind? Vexed? She was furiously jealous of you as soon as Moritz mentioned your name. The poor fellow had a hard time of it."

Elsie's pale face was scarlet. Suddenly Frieda's conduct, which at the time had seemed so strange, was clear to her, and it also explained Moritz's timid avoidance of her. She sighed sadly.

"And that too?"

"Make yourself easy, sweet child; there was a touching reconciliation between the couple yesterday. Frieda cried like a school-girl, and Moritz asked: 'Do you not see Frieda that you were absurd?'—and Elsie, you will come home with us to-morrow; you will not remain here! It must be horribly monotonous. See, I think this way. Hegelbach has probably suspected something, and if he asks any questions, Moritz will tell him the whole truth, and then the relations cannot be maintained. Do come, Elsie, dear Elsie!"

"No," said the girl rising, "never I cannot."

before him as upon that evening saying: "Do you think that people in other walks of life exist upon air? Do you think you would be contented if you discarded your gay uniform?" He would not sell out and become either a merchant, an agriculturist or an artist. But what would his aged father and mother say, who had deprived him of every penny in order to gratify his desire to become a soldier?

"Farewell, my dreams! Farewell, Elsie! Can a slave to circumstances?"

"He has come back more depressed than when he went away," said one of his comrades.

"Silly fellow! He really broods over his unhappy love-affair to this day," added another with a smile.

## CHAPTER XIX.

Autumn had come again. A grate-fire burned brightly in old Frau von Ratonow's room, while she sat as erect as ever, and calmly with her knitting. Her face was no longer so full as it was changed; her severe illness of the spring had left its traces upon her. She had convalesced very slowly. The summer she spent with her friends, Frieda and Lili, who accompanied her—Moritz remained at home—were at liberty to change their costumes three times daily, to go to the springs, and to take excursions in the afternoon with hastily-formed acquaintances.

She was satisfied to sit alone in the garden and to feel nothing of that garden and confusion. At home things were better.

Aunt Lott was again there and she dared to express her mind if the subject of Elsie was broached. Aunt Lott was indefatigable in her attempts to introduce the topic.

"You must own that I am right, Lott; she child certainly trampled her good fortune under her foot."

"Yes, Ratonow, but—"

"But I thought there was no 'but' in this case—now let her make the mistake she has brought upon herself! Compromising herself and us in that way!"

"Ratonow, how can you talk so?" Aunt Lott would say tearfully. "How can you refuse to read her letters? Why, when I merely look at them the tears come into my eyes."

She would receive no reply, and the conversation ceased, only to be renewed and dropped in the same way a few days later.

Aunt Lott corresponded regularly with her pet. She kept her informed of every thing that was going on, and conscientiously delivered every message with which Elsie charged her. Only one desire she could not bring herself to fulfill. She would not let word for her from Aunt Ratonow; nor could she find out to a certainty that Hegelbach was not vexed with Elsie.

He was so unapproachable.

One day, as she sat to see Frau von Ratonow, and they played chess together. He calmly smoked his cigar in her drawing-room, and once surprised her with a word of the finest diction that he was just like a grandfather at home, with his dressing-gown and long pipe.

"My dear Hegelbach!" Frau von Ratonow looked at him incredulously; he was still so young and handsome in her eyes; at the same time it struck her that his hair was remarkable for its whiteness. He did not inquire for Elsie. But when at the girl's request Aunt Lott occasionally visited her parents' grave, she always brought her a bouquet of the finest flowers, and the sexton's wife informed her that it was done at Herr von Hegelbach's orders. Aunt Lott was pleased, and thanked him once when he came.

"Why should you thank me?" he asked. "They are my relatives."

Otherwise things were unchanged at the house.

Frieda had a governess for the children, danced and went to balls with as much enjoyment as ever.

Moritz played whist and held constant parties. He was the only difference was that the bone of contention had disappeared.

Elsie's light footsteps no longer were heard in the hall; she no longer sang her pretty ballads in the drawing-room and played at hide-and-seek with the children. Still something bright, something lovable, was lacking in the house.

Only occasionally at twilight Aunt Lott thought the door must open, that Elsie must enter and cry in her mother's voice: "Aunt Lott, dear Aunt Lott!"

At times Frau von Ratonow started, for she too heard that voice, earnestly inquiring: "Aunt, only a word!" Then over her crept an indefinable feeling, half of anger, half of melancholy.

No, if anything was to be done with her, it must be accomplished by severe means.

Hegelbach was surely of her opinion; she might perhaps become more submissive in that secluded spot.

On this particular day of which we are writing, the house was quiet. Frieda and Lili had been to the old lady's room to show themselves in their new dress, and they had left with the heavy sash, in the full glory of their festive array. Both were dressed alike, in light blue and silver, and carried bouquets of Gladiolus and Daisies.

The ceremony was to take place at three o'clock, the dinner at four, and the whole village was in a state of excitement.

Reports had been circulated as to the wonderful display made, and Aunt Lott went to the church at two o'clock in order to obtain a good seat.

Old Frau von Ratonow was all alone; her thoughts were occupied with the couple who were about to be married; what an apology for a wife Anna Cramm would make though she were covered with lace and brocade. With her the old lady compared Elsie; she saw the girl by Bernard's side, she heard her joyful laughter, and involuntarily she fancied them in the place of the other couple at that time probably taking their seats at the bountiful spread board.

She cleared her throat and began to knit. But the picture was so fascinating, it returned.

"Yes, yes, Elsie was far superior to Anna Cramm but she had no money!"

Twilight crept on apace, a carriage entered the court.

"Can it be Hegelbach? I thought he was not coming!"

It was Hegelbach, however. He entered and kissed her hand.

"What?" she asked. "Is it all over?"

"Not yet, madame," said he, driving his chair quite near her. "I only longed to talk with you, to pour out my heart to you."

She listened to him in silence, as he continued to speak. The dinner was truly excellent and the wine fine; old Mr. Cramm had good taste, that cannot be denied. The bridegroom is a remarkable fellow; at dinner he gently left his better-half and seated himself beside me.

"Surely that was strange," assented the old lady.

(To be Continued.)

## OUTPUT OF SIX MILLIONS.

### THE GOLD RETURNS FROM THE KONDIKE REGION.

Much Misery in Prospect—Grim Starvation in the Face of the Future—Opinion of Canadians on the Gold Mining Law.

The New York Journal has issued a special Klondike supplement, which contains much valuable information regarding the Klondike gold region. The first page is devoted to the problem, "Are Americans wanted at the Canadian gold fields?" and in the discussion of this question the opinions are cited of the Marquis of Lorne, Lieutenant Governor Sir Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. James Baker, Provincial Secretary of British Columbia; in addition to correspondence from editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The general tenor of these opinions is the expression of a feeling of resentment against recent American discriminating laws, and the giving of an opinion that Canadian law and order will continue to be upheld in the Klondike region, as it has hitherto been. American miners, it is held, are welcome to come and mine in Canada, but Canadian laws must and will be observed.

**THE MUSTER ROLL.**

The muster roll of those who have returned from Klondike, together with the amount of the precious metal they have brought out, is given as follows:

T. S. Lippy, California	\$ 65,000
F. G. H. Baker	30,000
Joe Ladue, New York	10,000
J. B. Hollinshead, California	25,000
Wm. Kulju, California	17,000
Chas. McManis, California	14,000
Albert Galt, California	15,000
Neil McArthur, California	15,000
Douglas McArthur, California	15,000
Bernard Anderson, California	14,000
Holt Krook, California	14,000
Fred. Lendesser, California	13,000
Alex. Orr, California	11,500
John Marks, California	11,700
Thos. Cook, California	10,000
W. S. Norcross, California	10,000
J. Ermerney, California	10,000
Con. Stamatian, California	8,250
Albert Fox, California	5,100
Greg. Stewart, California	5,000
J. D. Heaton, California	5,000
Thos. Flack, California	5,000
L. B. Rhoads, California	5,000
Fred. Price, California	5,000
Chas. Commercial Company	25,000
J. O. Hollander, California	5,000
C. O. Clements	75,000
C. E. Meyers, California	40,000
B. C. Purcell, California	35,000
W. S. Leonard, California	20,000
C. Branan, California	20,000
Frank Phiscator, California	96,000
Rich. Blake, Dungeness	20,000
Jack Horne, Tacoma	10,000
Victor Lord, Olympia	10,000
M. U. Murcier, Shelton, Wis.	18,000
Ira McNulty, San Francisco	21,000
H. Dore, Seattle	30,000
W. S. Caldwell, Montana	10,000
J. E. Boucher, Wisconsin	12,000
Jos. Bergeon, Seattle	15,000
W. E. Ricotte, Montreal	23,000
Cash Auer, Switzerland	8,000
Br. Proben, Mc Vernon, Wis.	9,000
C. Worden, Jefferson City, N. Y.	25,000
P. Coteland, Seattle	600
Louis Rodas, San Francisco	45,000
Chas. Brann, California	10,000
J. J. Clements, Los Angeles	175,000
Wm. Staley, Seattle	11,200
Clarence Barry, California	110,000
Wm. Sling, Nainaimo	5,000
Wm. Anderson, San Francisco	50,000
Bert. Hudson, San Francisco	50,000
Frank Keller, San Francisco	50,000
T. J. Keller, San Francisco	30,000

Total \$1,681,850

The total amount of finds authentically reported from the Klondike, in addition to the above, is as follows:

Jack McQuestin	\$ 100,000
Louis Ellis	100,000
Thomas Belcher	100,000
John Erickson	75,000
Arthur Cook	50,000
Henry McCullough	25,000
Fred. Dwyer, San Francisco	20,000
Emile Stough, San Francisco	20,000
Alex. Macnamara	15,000
Frank Danmore	15,000
John Barait	10,000
Antone Strauder	130,000
Levy	70,000

Miscellaneous finds reported by Capt. Higgins, of the Excelsior, names of miners withheld.

Total \$1,266,500

Recapitulation:—Total of gold brought from the Klondike district \$1,861,850

Finds reported from Klondike \$1,266,500

Estimated to be on steamer Portland, due Aug. 26 4,000,000

Grand total of Klondike gold \$6,968,350

These figures give some idea of the wealth of the Klondike. Most of the miners who have come back rich were wandering prospectors, with no capital but their picks and scanty rations when they entered the North Western Territories. In creeks and ravines close to the Arctic circle they picked up gold. No mining knowledge or machinery or capital was needed.

The output of Klondike, so far estimated at over six million dollars, marks the region as one of the greatest gold districts ever discovered. This output is only the result of the work of the early comers to the country. There had been no gold rush when these men knocked off work. That has all happened since. It was the homecoming of these pioneers that fired the enthusiasm that has crowded to its utmost capacity every stream that has started for the North Pacific since the news became known. These men, or most of them, came back to avoid the winter, and thousands have gone into the country to brave the hardships for acquisition of wealth. It is estimated that when these thousands of men and mining machinery, and every device known to mining experts, are put to work, the re-

ports from Klondike will astonish the world.

In the United States thousands of dollars are being invested in the new region, and companies capitalized at over sixty million dollars have been formed to develop the resources of the Klondike and surrounding country.

**STARVATION IN PROSPECT.**

Mr. Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, on the Klondike, had an interview with the officials of the Interior Department. Speaking of the Klondike, he said: "There will be five thousand people in there this winter, and some will surely starve. They cannot get enough provisions in this year to keep them, and I feel certain that the Mounted Police will be called on to carry many down to St. Michael's, or else leave them to die."

Constantine is a first-class officer, and can be depended upon to do the work rightly, and to safeguard the people's interests. He has preserved law and good order since his arrival."

Mr. Ladue says a miner can live in that country on \$300 a year, and the wages paid amount to \$15 a day.

**NOT PROPERLY TREATED.**

Complaint having been made that Canadians are not being properly treated at Dyea and Skagway, according to the terms of the agreement entered into with the United States Government, a note was sent to the authorities at Washington, and a telegram came on Saturday from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, promising that things are set right at once, so that there will be no discrimination against Canadian interests.

**HARDER THAN A DIAMOND.**

A New Metallic Compound That Will Cut the Great Gem.

Within a few days the United States Patent Office will grant title in a discovery which may fairly be considered as being the most remarkable since the X-ray. It is for a substance that is harder than the diamond, and the inventor is Moissan, the French savant, whose experiments in the line of diamond making by artifice have obtained such wide publicity. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in regard to the matter, but investigation reveals the fact that the substance in question is a carbide of titanium—that is to say, a compound of carbon with the metal titanium. There can be no doubt that its production in quantities will revolutionize many industries where abrasives are employed, and it may even be used for the cutting of diamonds.

Titanium is one of the most interesting of the rare metals. It is about half as heavy as iron, and like the latter it is white when perfectly pure. Chemically it resembles tin, while in its physical properties it is like iron. The familiar mineral "rutile" is an oxide of titanium, and is used to give the proper color to artificial teeth. A small quantity of the mineral put into the mixture for tooth enamel produces the peculiar yellowish tint that characterizes nature's admirably.

Titanium has no other commercial use than this. There is none of it on the market in the metallic state, and probably not an ounce could be obtained at any price by advertising for it. Dealers in rare metals will quote you figures at \$3,000 an ounce, permanent at \$1,125 an ounce, rhodium at \$112 an ounce, ruthenium at \$90 an ounce, iridium at \$37 an ounce, osmium at \$26 an ounce, and palladium at \$25 an ounce; but they have no titanium to sell, because there is no demand for it, and also for the reason that it is extremely difficult to separate from the substances with which it is combined in nature. At the same time there is no doubt that plenty of it could be produced at a very moderate cost, if a large demand should spring up. Though classed as a rare metal, it is not really such, inasmuch as it is a common impurity in iron ores.

**KELVIN ON THE WORLD'S FUEL.**

Great Britain's Available Coal Supply 44,000,000,000 Tons.

Undoubtedly the most interesting section of the British Association meeting at Toronto was that which devoted its attention to mathematics and physical science, in which Lord Kelvin, who was in the city on Friday was that which devoted its attention to mathematics and physical science, in which Lord Kelvin read a paper on the fuel supply of the world.

It was just possible, Lord Kelvin said, that melted or solid gold might be laid down in the earth, there being no reason why copper, iron, or gold should not have slipped down and formed deposits in the centre of the earth.

It was his earnest hope that the metrical system would be established soon all over the world. All the British Government had to do was to drive the old system out of the metrical system, and soon that system would come into general use.

Coming to the coal supply of the world, Lord Kelvin made some interesting statements. He said a commission appointed



## AGRICULTURAL

### CALLING THE COWS.

I don't know why, I don't know how, But surely, 'twas no harm at all; To stop a minute at the plow And listen to her milking call; "Co-Boss Co!" It sounded so Across the yellow-tasseled corn I surely, the man was never born Who would not leave his team to come To help her drive the cattle home.

The old folk lived across the hill, But surely, 'twas no harm at all; To kiss her when the fields were still A listening to her milking call: "Co-Boss Co!" It sounded so. It made the early robin start, The squirrel beat the leaves apart To see us two a-walking down, Toward the sleepy little town.

I don't know how, I don't know why, But surely, 'twas no harm at all; The stars were in the summer sky Before the cattle reached their stall. "Co-Boss Co!" It sounded so. The moon from off his great white shield, Has tossed a back into the field, And still the whistling echoes come And follow me, a-walking home.

### A PLEA FOR YOUNG CLOVER.

In all sections where the staple grain crops can be grown successfully clover should be a leading crop, and should have the most careful treatment of all the crops grown. It must be the foundation on which these other crops rest, and its assertions are true surely the clover should receive the courtesy and treatment accorded to the farmer's best friends. The fact is not disputed by progressive farmers that their future success depends on their skill in growing the legumes. The anxiety to secure a catch of clover is certainly commendable. If they were equally desirous to foster and perfect its growth much more success would attend their farming. If clover is not allowed to make a complete growth it has not done the land the greatest good. The year it is shown is the time to care for it and give it careful treatment. As it is usually sown in the early spring, with the small grain crops, it must be wholly left to the chances of the weather till after the grain crop is harvested and off the field. After this its two greatest enemies are the live stock and the weeds, sometimes one and sometimes both. These are only exceptional instances where it is wise to turn the live stock on the stubble fields and young clover after the grain is off.

It has been our practice to sow clover in rye and "hog" the rye. In the past the clover has done remarkably well. This year we turned on the hogs as soon as the rye was ripe. They worked down the thickest rye first, and the straw is so heavy that we fear some of the clover will not get through. It would have been better to wait till the rye was straw broken and the clover had made a good start. This is the way the clover now after the hogs have been on it. The rye has been cut and the straw is an effective protection against winter killing if the clover grows through it. There are very few clover fields, particularly in the West, that give an even growth all over. Some parts of the field will be poor and the clover weak. These should have the most careful care of the farmer to get the clover to make a good growth. It is on the richer parts of the field that the clover is able to top dress with manure. But few farmers, when they begin to grow clover are able to top dress with manure more than a few times in the field, but by top dressing the clover makes a start towards making more manure to top dress greater areas. As soon as the clover has made a good start the grain crop is off the field and a clover growth is most needed under most from their grazing and tramping. The clover is not killed the growth is checked and the field is weakened so that it is in poor shape to stand the winter. Weeds also take from the clover much plant food that it should have. A good yearly manure application to the clover will give it a growth of a few inches more than it would have without particular care. Last year the observing farmer could get abundant evidence to the contrary. This spring the evidence was stronger than ever. Many spots where the land was the strongest, and where the clover should have been best, it was partially or entirely destroyed by the rank growth of rag weeds made last year.

Farmers who allowed the rag weeds full growth last year were anxious this spring to get the old dry weeds off the field. This was a greater expense and much more trouble than it would have been to clip the rag weeds last year, when they were so suppy that they would have entirely decayed before spring. We saw many fields on which these dead weeds had been wind-rotted and burned. The burning destroyed the clover and the rag weeds were left in one field we saw a pile of weeds larger, probably, than the pile of wheat straw that came off the field last harvest. Some of the rag weeds in our fields of young clover last year we did not get out till they were in bloom—too near full maturity to decay and disappear before haying time. To get them out of the way we rolled them down, as we rolled the hay with a sweep and revolving rake, but very few of the weeds were gathered with it. This was much more satisfactory than to rake the weeds of the field. After the experience of last year we will never again allow the weeds to get so large before cutting. When we see a ton of dry rag weeds in a pile we are more ready to realize what they have done to the clover than when they are left standing in the field. When the weeds are allowed to make full growth it looks like the farmer thrives on the clover crop than of the clover. A fine growth of clover, free of weeds, should certainly give a farmer sufficient pleasure to induce him to cut the weeds at the proper time. But this is only a small part of the reward that comes from this effort to have a clean, neat, clover field. The clover is doing a work for us in another way, and in improving the fertility and mechanical condition of the soil, that we cannot get done in any other way.

### BREAKING A COLT.

In breaking a colt to harness, we always prefer to give him his first lessons alone, along with a free, sensi-

ble, fast-walking horse. A light front bridle answers well for several lessons.

As soon as the colt has become used to harness, the bit, etc., and has ceased to be afraid of the driver or vehicle, and has learned to go along with his mate like a horse should, we feel no hesitation in hitching him singly to a cart.

It is safe for the first few times to use a kicking strap, says Farmer's Advocate, being careful that it is properly adjusted about half way between the roots of the tail and coupling, and fastened in the proper position to prevent slipping either way; then buckle loosely to the shafts.

It is not well to take long drives at first; in fact the colt should be returned to the stable feeling fresh rather than weary. Two short drives a day are much to be preferred to a long, wearisome trip.

It is always bad policy to drive away a distance and then turn around and return by the same road. It is much better to go around a block a different one at each time, however, so far as practicable, so that he will not acquire notions of his own as to where he should go or turn.

### OOM PAUL'S GREAT STYLE.

No Orders a State Coach Fit for King or Emperor.

"Oom Paul" Krueger, president of the South African Republic, whose Puritanical leanings and simple way of living have long been exploited, has astonished everybody in the Transvaal by ordering of an English concern a magnificent state coach, which is now on its way to South Africa.

The vehicle is of the old chariot type, still more or less used by European monarchs of the first grade on important state occasions, and it is safe to say that nothing of the kind one-half as imposing has ever been seen south of the Equator.

The coach is slung on O springs from "snakes" attached to its body. It is painted black and vermilion, the colors being picked out with thin white lines. The hammercloth is a gorgeous affair, sufficiently patriotic in design and decoration to suit the most bigoted Boer, but at the same time suggestive enough of imperial ostentation to move him to wonder, if not to anger and tears. The cloth is of pale blue and bears on each side the arms of the South African Republic, a duplicate of which design is displayed on the doors of the coach.

When "Oom Paul" seats himself in this magnificent coach, fit for a king to ride in, he will recline on light blue satin and feast his dual eyes on eagles of solid silver ten inches high. A team of eight picked thoroughbreds will be hitched to the coach when in use, and these, caparisoned to match the magnificence of the coach and its trappings, will draw "Oom Paul" over the streets of Pretoria and the rough roads of the Orange Free State.

The cost of the new state coach was £700, a sum of money great enough to purchase ordinary wagons for an entire Boer community. Just what it was for this state coach and what it was for the Transvaal to make this startling departure from the modest life of a Boer, it would be interesting to know. Possibly he contemplates a brilliant coup d'état, and under changed conditions of official life intends to ride as only monarchs and dictators are wont to ride. Or, may be, as one of his English admirers suggests, "Oom Paul" is preparing for a visit from his august friend and champion, the German Emperor. Krueger's notable concession to the little vanities of this fleeting world has caused no end of amusement among the Boers, and has given rise to much curried and pointed comment in the Transvaal.

### FUNNYGRAMS.

"How old are you, little girl?" asked the kind lady of a three-year-old. "I'm not old at all," was the reply. "I'm most new."

"Tibbie—She is not only a fine-looking girl, but they say she has £50,000 in her pocket." "Sibbie—What?" "Well, all I can offer as than 'War' would you if you had a wife like that?" "Sibbie—Nothing."

Felix—"Do you mean that you can never be mine, Angelina?" Angelina—"Well, I won't be as long as you're a Turn-down." "I am going to marry a boy; but one never knows, you know."

"Say," said Weary, as he looked up from the clover in the fence corner, "how do they get at the gold up there in Alaska?" "By washing," replied Weary's pard. "Count me out," said Weary.

Newspaper Classification—Advertising clerk—"Your advertisement begins. Wanted a silent partner."

Patron—"Yes; that's it. Clerk—"Do you wish it placed under 'Business Opportunities'?" "No," said the patron. "Yes," remarked a Chicago girl, "he represents one of the oldest families."

"Does he date before the first?" "No," not so far back as that. But he's one of the people who have ridden the old style of high wheels."

Who holdeth his tongue is a hero they say; But this, too, is somewhat a sell, For frequently people sit silent that way.

Because they have nothing to tell. "It won't be long," said the man who loves to talk science at the table, "before all our engines and that sort of thing will be run by the heat of the sun."

"But," asked his wife, "if they go to using up the heat of the sun that way, won't it make the weather too cold to grow crops?"

### ROME DUTIES.

Mrs. Gabb, rushing in.—Oh, Mrs. Gabb, why did you leave Silk & Co's. bargain store so early? They've just opened a beautiful display of stock of the most beautiful goods. Come right back with me. Mrs. Gabb, with a powerful effort at self-control.—I cannot. Indeed I cannot. I must help my husband to get dinner.

### THE REPRIMAND.

Sunday School Superintendent (seriously)—Bobbie, I don't see you in Sunday School, yesterday. Bobbie (defiantly)—No, sir, I was out on my wheel. How were the roads?

## About the House.

### THE ABSENT ONE.

How dull and desolate the house, How empty seems the day, How sad and lonely is the heart When one of our dear ones is away. Though many pleasures may invite, Our thoughts, like rivers run, Away from all restraining bands To join the absent one.

The children for their mother yearn When she is out of sight, For she makes up their little world, And is its central light. They are not easy in their minds, Nor happy in their play, For home is not like home to them When mother is away.

The loving husband mourns his wife, The partner of his heart, With her his happiness is sure, From her he's loth to part. And everything about the house, Reminds him every day, Of her sweet presence, and the loss He feels when she is away.

Oh, gifts may come in generous dole, And music, mirth and flowers, May do their best to charm away The slow and tedious hours; And though the world around may all be lovely and gay, These comfort not the lonely heart Whose loved one is away.

### MENDING.

A very prosaic subject, no doubt, but one with which every thrifty housewife of limited means is compelled to deal and which very few enjoy. In every family, and especially where there are children, the weekly mending basket, assumes appalling proportions, for it is well to remember that "a stitch in time saves nine," besides often materially lengthening the days of usefulness for many a garment.

Of all things, stockings are most disagreeable to mend, and too often they receive the poorest mending. Few people like to wear mended stockings, and the miserable way the work is done is often sufficient explanation. No one cares to subject himself to unnecessary pain, but everyone cannot afford to throw away stockings when holes appear, so it behooves every woman to learn correct mending. Most all stockings are worth mending up to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to spend two or three hours darning great holes in heel or toe. The cotton should be soft and flat, and as near the shade of the stocking as possible. The needle should be fine, not any coarser than will easily admit the cotton. The darning must extend a little ways around the hole in order that there may be no strain on the worn places surrounding it. The threads should be drawn to a certain point, no matter how cheap they are, but it will pay no one to



# Musie

We have been appointed sole agents for this district of the celebrated music house of . . . . .

## WHALEY ROYCE & CO. TORONTO.

And can furnish you with anything printed in the musical line on the very shortest notice and at publishers' prices.

We Can Quote You Astonishingly Low Prices on a First Class Piano.

New Presbyterian Book of Praise in stock.

W. W. BOLE. The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall have returned to Regina.

The Moose Jaw creamery will close for the season to-morrow.

A car of apples just placed in stock. Robinson & Hamilton.—Adv.

Contractor R. Beard has completed the residence of Mr. Harry Bate.

Hon. Mr. Sifton is expected back from Dyes about the end of next week.

Baker's new elevator will be tested to-morrow and operations will commence next week.

Owing to the engine breaking down at Qu'Appelle, yesterday's No. 1 did not arrive until the afternoon.

Contractor Herrier has completed the foundation for Mr. Grayson's new block, and has commenced the stonework for Mr. M. J. MacLeod.

Don't forget that Rev. R. E. Spence, B.A., will preach Missionary sermons at Carmel, 10:30 a.m.; Boharm, 3 p.m., and Caron, 7 p.m., on Sunday next, 31st inst.

The unfinished building belonging to the Anglican church at Medicine Hat, which is intended for an Indian school, is to be taken down and carried across to the opposite side of the Saskatchewan and rebuilt. Land has been secured near the church for the purpose.

Reports received at the Department of Agriculture indicate that the later arrivals of Canadian fruit in England were much more successful than the earlier ones. Potatoes, peaches, and tomatoes sold well. The grapes also were in good condition, but apt to drop from the stems.

Word has reached Lethbridge from the foot hills of the shooting of the 3 year old daughter of Mr. J. B. Rudd, formerly of that place. In the absence of the parents from the rancho the little boy, aged 6, in some way secured a loaded shot gun and shot his sister's head completely off.

The new issue of postage stamps will be on sale about December 1st. They bear a vignette of the Queen as she appears to day, not as at her coronation. The color of the ones, three and five have been changed, in accordance with postal union regulations, to green, red and blue respectively. The other denominations are unchanged.

A merry lot of farmers gathered at the home of Mr. Robt. Seeli, south of town, on Wednesday evening and a very pleasant time was spent. During the evening a collection was taken up and the proceeds, which amounted to over \$7.00, were presented to Rev. W. Watson, who conducted religious services during the summer months. After the social the young people and the old ones, too—commenced dancing, and it was after daybreak before the crowd dispersed.

Mr. S. B. Sanders, who left last June to take charge of the Grenfell creamery, returned home this week. The creamery opened on 20th June and closed 16th October—four months—during which time they manufactured close onto 40,000 lbs of butter. The Grenfell creamery is one of the thirteen put in by the Dominion Government last spring, and has been well patronized by the farmers of the district. The settlers of the district are highly pleased with Mr. Sanders' management and the satisfactory results of the first year's operations.

House to let. Apply to ROBINSON & HAMILTON.—Adv.

Mr. H. W. Carter returned home from Winnipeg this week.

Mrs. Walter Scott, of Regina, is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Bole.

The local butchers are complaining of the absence of domestic fowl on the market.

The Duchess of Teck, cousin of Queen Victoria, died on Wednesday evening.

Tuberculosis has broken out among the cattle at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Land Inspector Rodgers, of Regina, is in town this week on his annual fall trip of inspection.

A car of salt, one of sugar and one of potatoes to arrive this week. Robinson & Hamilton.—Adv.

Mr. Lusk, photographer, leaves for Regina to-morrow evening and will return about November 25th.

Sir Louis Davies has purchased for \$11,000 the residence of Sir John Carling, Metcalfe street, Ottawa.

Mr. D. W. Bole, of Winnipeg, has declined an urgent appeal to stand for the Winnipeg mayoralty election.

No business was transacted at Monday evening's meeting of the town council beyond the passing of accounts for the salaries of the clerk and inspector.

The Secretary of the Agricultural Society has as yet been unable to get a Director's meeting to wind up the fair business. "No quorum" is the cause.

Mrs. World, mother of the vocalist, Miss Frances World, who is touring through the west with Miss LaDell, was seriously injured in a runaway accident near Edmonton last week.

The Wardner, B. C., International says: "E. G. Woodward, an old news paper man of Alberta, was in town yesterday. He was formerly editor of the Regina Leader and the Moose Jaw Times, but has been prospecting this season."

Travellers who visit Moose Jaw pass frequent comments upon the signs of prosperity and the busy appearance of our town, and say that we have the best business town for its size in the North-West. Main Street is well filled with busy farmers and shoppers, and the hotels and boarding houses are over crowded.

Last Sunday evening a theft was committed at the store of Mr. R. L. Slater. Entrance was gained through a back door by taking off the hinges. A coon coat, half a dozen pairs of gloves and a piece of goods were stolen. No trace can be got of the thief, but Mr. McBride found the coat and a pair of gloves in his hay-stacks a short distance south of town.

At a special meeting of the Moose Jaw School Board held on Tuesday evening, it was definitely decided to engage an additional teacher for the public school staff. The Primary Department will in future be divided into three divisions, Miss Stevenson being in charge of the second and Miss Barnett of the third. The two new rooms are nearing completion and will be ready for occupation by Christmas. The new furnaces have been put in and are giving excellent satisfaction.

Messrs. James Swift, D. G. Mackay, Geo. Greeve, of Indian Head, and Geo. Wilson, of Winnipeg, returned from a very enjoyable and successful goose hunt Thursday night, having bagged 264 geese. On Wednesday morning's flight they got 76 geese. They report themselves as being highly pleased with the Buffalo Lake district as a hunting ground and threaten to return again. These gentlemen are all old sports. Mr. Swift is one of the redoubtable old goose hunters and last year won the Sweepstakes. Mr. Mackay at present holds the Territorial championship for live birds at the trap, and Mr. Greeve is reckoned one of the best all around shots at the Head and holds the handicap prize of last year. The above bag is one of the largest of the season and we understand was got by a comparatively small expenditure of powder and shot.

MARRIAGES. PORTER—ROBSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, Westview, on Wednesday, October 27th, 1897, by Rev. T. Ferrier, Charles Geo. Porter to Sophia Robson.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

There will be church service at the residence of Mr. R. J. Seeli, South Moose Jaw, on Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

The Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle dedicated a new church at Josephsburg, 35 miles south of Medicine Hat, on Sunday last.

The next opening for those children who desire to enter the Primary Department of the public school will be on Monday, Nov. 1st. This is the last opening before the new year.

Mr. Justice Richardson will visit Moose Jaw on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, for the purpose of holding a special sitting of the Supreme Court. There are several cases on the docket which will come up for hearing.

The missionary committee of the Methodist Conference will meet at Brandon on Tuesday next, Nov. 2nd. The committee is composed of the chairman and one layman from each district, and controls all the missionary funds raised within the jurisdiction of the Conference. Rev. T. Ferrier, of Moose Jaw, and Mr. Geo. Dobbin, of Regina, will represent the Regina district.

The following registered at the C. P. R. dining hall since last issue:—T. H. Taylor, Jas. P. Rogue, G. E. Drummond, P. Langlois, D. Hussack, F. W. Morse, W. W. McMillan, Jno. Dunlop, J. L. Balgait, Winnipeg; F. D. Porter, New York; W. Lewis, W. Home, Toronto; O. K. Lesson, S. McDonald, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. J. Home, St. Thomas; W. McLean, Quebec; R. McLellan, Buffalo Lake; D. Levi, D. White, W. F. B. Stiene, Montreal.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has just voted a grant of books to the value of \$25 for the new library which is being formed for St. John the Baptists Church, Moose Jaw. The S.P.C.K. is the original Bible Society, founded in 1698, for furnishing at a cheap rate Bibles and religious books for distribution and for missionary work abroad. (The B. and F. Bible Society was not founded until 1804.) At the annual meeting of the S.P.C.K. held in London, Eng., early this month, money grants were voted amounting to \$24,720. These were for the building of 39 churches and schools in Canada, the West Indies, South Africa, Mid China, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and other places. The sum of \$5,000 was given for an endowment fund for clergy in the poor diocese of Algoma, and \$10,000 were set aside for the maintenance of the Society's medical mission work in India, Africa and elsewhere. Between three and four hundred grants of the Society's publications were given for use at public worship, in schools, libraries, and for many other purposes at home and abroad. The total value of these exceeded \$5,790, and the total value of the grants was upwards of \$30,500.

Wheat Locally. Wheat deliveries on the Moose Jaw market have averaged about 4,000 bushels daily for the past week, and the elevator has been kept running at its full capacity. From early morning till late at night a string of loads are waiting their turn, and many farmers have been compelled to remain over night, not being able to get unloaded. The prices have been good. To day 76 cents is offered, the market having advanced 4 cents in two days.

Leaving the Country. Some of the farm laborers arriving here early in the fall have got them selves into trouble by selling their return tickets to parties desiring to visit friends in the east. There has been quite a business of scalping tickets and several have been confiscated at this point. All tickets issued to passengers on the harvest excursions are checked by authorities of the local offices, and when presented by others than to whom originally issued, are taken up and fare collected by the company. Parties buying these tickets lose the amount paid to the first holder of such tickets, and as a warning and to stop the work the C.P.R. officers are after two or three of the farm laborers who have disposed of their tickets to parties who did not know it was any harm to purchase such. One of the offenders fled across the line to Bottineau and another to St. John, in North Dakota. Detectives are now after others in the Carman and Carberry districts.—Free Press.

Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man, with rich, pure blood has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins. Disease germs propagate with lightning like rapidity. Once in the blood the only way to get rid of them is to kill them. This is what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is for. It purifies the blood. That means that it kills the germs, but that is only part of what it does. It assists digestion by stimulating the secretion of digestive fluids, so promoting assimilation and nutrition; purifies and enriches the blood and so supplies the tissues with the food they need. It builds up strong, healthy flesh and puts the whole body into a disease resisting state. Send 31 one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get this great book. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

### TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The Annual Meeting of the Moose Jaw Teachers' Association.

The annual convention of the teachers of the Moose Jaw district was held in the Moose Jaw school last Friday and Saturday, October 22nd and 23rd. After the meeting was called to order by President Fenwick, a short business meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following are the officers for the year:—President, Mr. A. M. Fenwick; Vice President, Miss M. Stevenson; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. McKee; Executive Committee, Misses Beasley and Barnett and Mr. Kinley.

After the singing of "The Land of the Maple," by the pupils of the Entrance Department, the programme was proceeded with. The first paper was one on "The School Library," by Principal Fenwick. Mr. Fenwick emphasized the fact that every school should have a library, even though it consisted of very few books. If these books were good they would be a great benefit to both teacher and pupil. A method for using a library was outlined. Inspector Perrett in his remarks on Mr. Fenwick's paper stated that the Moose Jaw school library is the best of its kind in his district. An opportunity of examining the library was given the teachers during the convention.

The second item on the programme was the teaching of a class in literature by Miss Burnett. This proved a most important number. The subject of the poem was Longfellow's "Daybreak." The children manifested unusual brightness in getting and giving expression to the thought. At times such interest was manifested by the children that they seemed unable to control themselves. Insp. Perrett, in his criticism of the above lesson, gave great praise to Miss Burnett for the admirable way in which the lesson was taught. The children of the Senior Primary Department then sang two songs, which brought the forenoon session to a close.

The afternoon session opened with a chorus by the children of the Junior Intermediate Department, "May God Preserve Thee, Canada," after which a paper on the "Psychology of Number" was read by Mr. Wilcox. The above paper elicited considerable discussion and questioning of the writer. The paper was based on McClellan's Psychology of Number, and as Mr. Wilcox had been a student under Dr. McClellan he seemed quite at home in answering the many questions which were asked him by the several teachers. Then followed a chorus by the children of the Primary Department, after which Miss Stevenson taught a lesson in music to a primary class. The children sang correctly any of the intervals called for, also simple music from the chart and sight music placed on the board by the teacher. The subject of music in our public schools was then discussed and great stress was laid on the necessity for systematic teaching in this subject. The teaching of music has a tendency to elevate the moral tone of a community. Short daily lessons of ten minutes will produce a wonderful result in a year's teaching.

After the close of discussion on the above Mr. Martin read a paper on "Moral Training in the Schoolroom." In this paper Mr. Martin dealt with the need, the nature and the means adopted for the teaching of morals in the school. The relation between moral training and school discipline was discussed, also its bearing on the formation of habits of neatness and cleanliness on the part of the child. The discussion of some quotation with the scholars on some phase of methods was recommended. Such subjects as self control, honesty, industry, etc., form very interesting topics for discussion.

Saturday morning's session was opened with the singing of Barnby's "Sweet and Low," by the scholars of the Senior Intermediate Department, after which followed a paper on "The Heating of the Earth," by Mr. McKee. The subject was discussed under the following headings: What heat is, source, how it reaches the earth, what becomes of it, the air as a blanket for the earth, distribution of heat by (1) air and (2) water.

Miss Beesley next read a paper "What I Have Learned From My Summer's Experience." This paper was a very helpful one, as many of the ideas brought out were obtained as the results of experiments in methods of teaching and discipline.

The last paper on the programme was a very practical one given by Mr. McKay. It consisted of a series of lessons on the cow, to be presented to pupils of the first, second and third classes. The arrangement of these lessons required a great deal of thought and Mr. McKay dealt with it very fully. The meeting then adjourned, every person feeling benefitted and pleased with the result of the convention.

The Delinquent for November, the Early Winter Number, is as usual replete with things of interest to the ladies.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 5c

# New . Fall . Goods

IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

CALL EARLY AND HAVE FIRST CHOICE.

R. L. Slater, Fashionable Clothier.

## Just Arrived! NEW . FALL . GOODS .



McClary's Stoves and Ranges. BEST ON THE MARKET.

All the latest styles and modern improvements.

Purchase your stoves where you can see what you buy.

G. K. SMITH.

Agent for Jaque's Ventilated Closet.

### PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR



H. W. CARTER, - - PROP.

Sole agent for Dr. White's new hair grower. Will grow hair on any bald head on earth and cure all scalp diseases.

### NEW GOODS

...AT...

Miss Clarke's.

My new stock of Millinery has arrived and I have engaged Miss Kimpton, late of Montreal, to take charge of the trimming. We are now ready to fill all orders in that line. We have also a lot of new mantles, baby coats and hoods, corsets, hosiery, etc.

Miss E. Clarke.

Dealer in.....

Lumber and

Building...

Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

Apples! Apples!

Now is the time to secure your

Winter Supply.

Two Car Loads. Two Car Loads.

All Sizes! All Kinds!

One Price!

Thomas Healey.

Pouring in Upon Us Daily.

It has never been our good fortune to put before you such a large and beautiful assortment of new goods. We could never convince you so thoroughly by a thousand words of the worth, elegance, and cheapness, as five minutes use of your hands and eyes in our store. To those who want clothing in

Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits,

single or double breasted style, pea jackets and overcoats, we would ask to see our stock before buying or sending away. We contemplate to meet your wants and to satisfy you if it is at all within our power. We have never been able to offer such values in Shirts and Underwear as we are showing this fall. See our men's fine, all wool, plain and ribbed underwear at \$1.25 a suit. Just opened, right from the manufacturers, 3000 pair men's gloves and mitts, ranging from 25c. a pair up.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Jack Frost

Is coming and you want to be prepared for him.

LOOK AT THE BARGAINS!

Fur Collars.

Persian Lamb....\$12 to \$16.

Beavers..... 15.

Florida Otter..... 8 " 10.

Nutria..... 5 " 7.

Otter (to order).. 20 " 30.

Overcoats.

.....\$18 to \$35.

Suits.

Black Worsted....\$25 to \$40.

Canadian Tweed.. 18 " 25.

Imported Tweed.. 23 " 30.

Pantings.

Large assortment always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed

W. N. Mitchell.

THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1..... 8 72

" No. 2..... 68

Oats..... 30

Potatoes (new)..... 65

Apples (green) per lb..... 05

Onions, per lb..... 10

Cheese, "..... 10

Bacon, "..... 11

Lard, "..... 12 1/2

Butter "..... 17

Eggs, per doz..... 15